Singapore (State) **DOCUMENTS**

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STATE OF SINGAPORE

FIRST DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1961 – 1964

REVIEW OF PROGRESS FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1963

ECONOMIC PLANNING UNIT
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
SINGAPORE
1964

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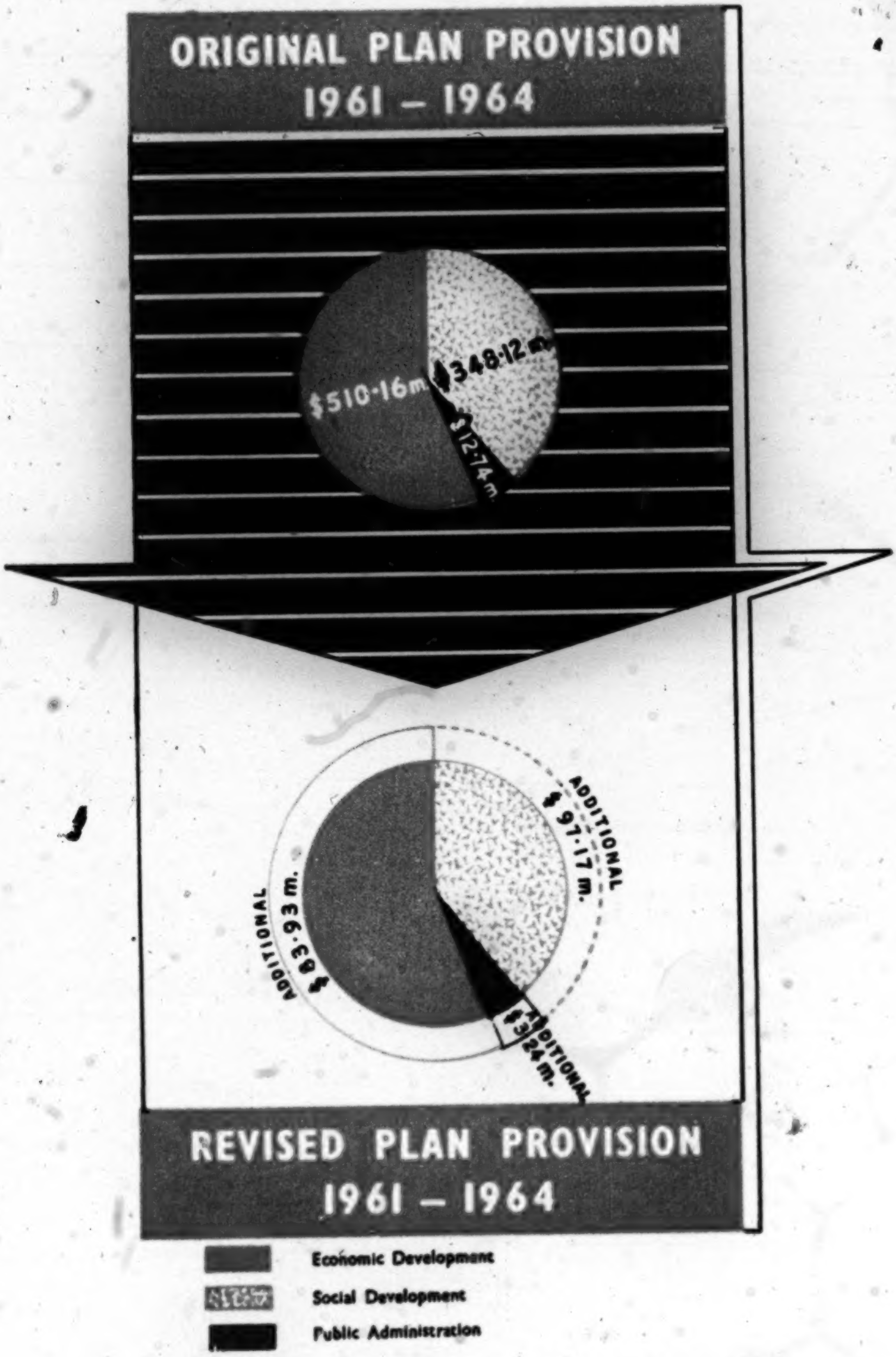
CHART I.

ORIGINAL PROVISION & REVISED PROVISION, 1961–1964



I. INTRODUCTION

1. A systematic attempt for planned economic development of the State and its resources was made for the first time in 1961 with the launching of the First Four-Year Development Plan, 1961–1964. This is an attempt now to review the progress made in the implementation of the Plan during the first three years, 1961–1963, primarily in terms of the realisation of the financial and physical targets set in the First Development Plan.

PLAN AND SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS OF SCHEMES

2. The Plan is concerned with only capital development expenditure in the public sector and does not include the development expenditure in the private sector. It contemplates a total investment of $871.02 million for the four-year period as shown below:

Sector		1961–1964 Plan Provision	Percentage
		$ Millions	%
I. Economic Development	...	510.16 (*a*)	58.6
II. Social Development	...	348.12 (*a*)	39.9
III. Public Administration	...	12.74 (*a*)	1.5
Grand Total	...	871.02	100.0

[*Note:* (*a*) These figures differ slightly from those on page 34 of *Development Plan, 1961–1964* because several items have had to be reclassified under the appropriate sectors.]

The actual allocation for the different heads or schemes and the phasing of expenditure on each head or scheme on a year-to-year basis during the period 1961–1964 is shown in Table 1. This allocation of expenditure was not, however, to be regarded as anything rigid but flexible in order to facilitate any advance or retardation, deletion or introduction of new projects as the changing circumstances might demand from time to time, on a year-to-year basis.

3. Actually, a number of changes have been made in the original schemes. Some new schemes have been added and some have been dropped. In some cases, the provision has been increased and in some others, with alterations in the details of the schemes, the Plan Cost has had to be revised, upward in some cases and downward in some others. The result of all these changes has been a net increase in the size of the Plan by $184.34 million, from $871.02 million to $1,055.36 million as shown below:

Sector		Original Provision 1961–1964	Revised Provision 1961–1964	Increased Provision 1961–1964
			(In $ Millions)	
I. Economic Development	...	510.16	594.09	83.93
II. Social Development	...	348.12	445.29	97.17
III. Public Administration	...	12.74	15.98	3.24
Grand Total	...	871.02	1,055.36	184.34

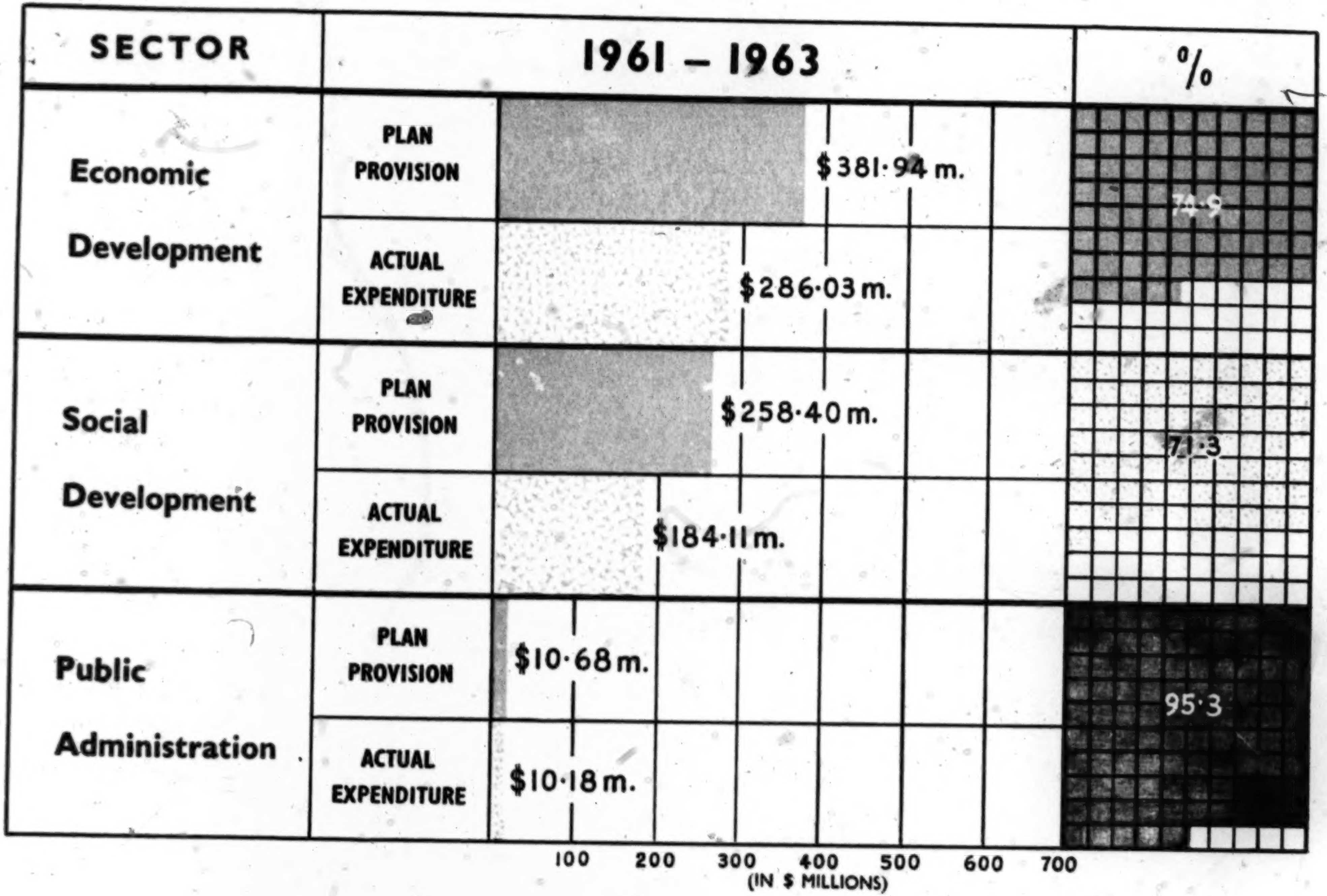
The details of the revisions made are shown in Table 2. It will be seen that the provisions for *Land Purchases for General Development and Resettlement* and for *Electricity* Projects have been nearly doubled, with $24.36 million instead of $11.31 million for the former and $143.04 million instead of $78.50 million for the latter. Other notable increases are under *Education* (from $94.48 million to $106.40 million); *Housing* (from $153.60 million to $207.60 million); *Sewerage* (from $47.36 million to $70.83 million); *Telecommunications* (from $12.88 million to $18.70 million); *Culture* (from $10.80 million to $17.24 million); and *Prisons* (from $2.17 million to $3.12 million).

4. Without going into the details leading to these variations, it may be useful to indicate in brief the reasons for them. The increase in the provision for *Power, Housing* and *Sewerage* was due to the need, arising from the increased demand for the services, to step up the size and tempo of new projects. In the case of *Telecommunications,* the establishment of a terminal for the "Round the World Commonwealth Cable" necessitated an increased provision. The subsequent decision to introduce television in the State accounts for the increase in the provision under *Culture.* For *Education,* the increase in the allocation was the result of the decision to implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into Technical and Vocational Education in Singapore which required, *inter alia,* the provision of additional facilities in Secondary Technical and Secondary Vocational Schools, resulting in higher cost of construction and equipment. Similarly, the implementation of some of the recommendations of the Prisons Inquiry Commission which submitted its Report in December 1960 necessitated an increased provision under *Prisons.*

5. There were some projects where there was a downward revision of cost also. One such was the *Kallang Project* where the adoption of an alternative and cheaper method of execution reduced the cost of the scheme from $40.00 million to $28.50 million. Some schemes like *Singapore River Improvement* were completely dropped and many of the schemes under *Health* were not implemented. The Scheme for the *Singapore River Improvement* was dropped for two reasons: (i) it was found that it would be more costly than was at first thought; and (ii) even with the increased cost, the scheme contemplated would not be adequately satisfactory to cater for the expanding requirements of future coastal traffic, and, on re-examination, it was considered desirable to develop an alternative harbour for coastal traffic, preferably in the Kallang Basin as part of an overall programme for the expansion of Singapore Harbour. The *Health* Schemes were not approved by the Development Planning Committee as it was found that the schemes far outstripped the available resources in personnel and it would be difficult to implement them without starving or dislocating some of the existing services.

CHART 2.

1961–1963 PERFORMANCE



DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, 1961-1963

6. The Plan provision and the actual expenditure incurred during each of the three years, 1961-1963, are as shown below:

Sector	1961		1962		1963		1961—1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)								%
I. Economic Development	118.84	85.78	122.69	88.73	140.11	111.52	381.94	286.03	74.9
II. Social Development	84.09	48.45	93.84	63.60	80.47	72.06	258.40	184.11	71.3
III. Public Administration	3.93	1.74	3.97	1.94	2.78	6.50	10.68	10.18	95.3
Total ..	206.86	135.97	220.50	154.27	223.66	190.08	651.02	480.32	73.8

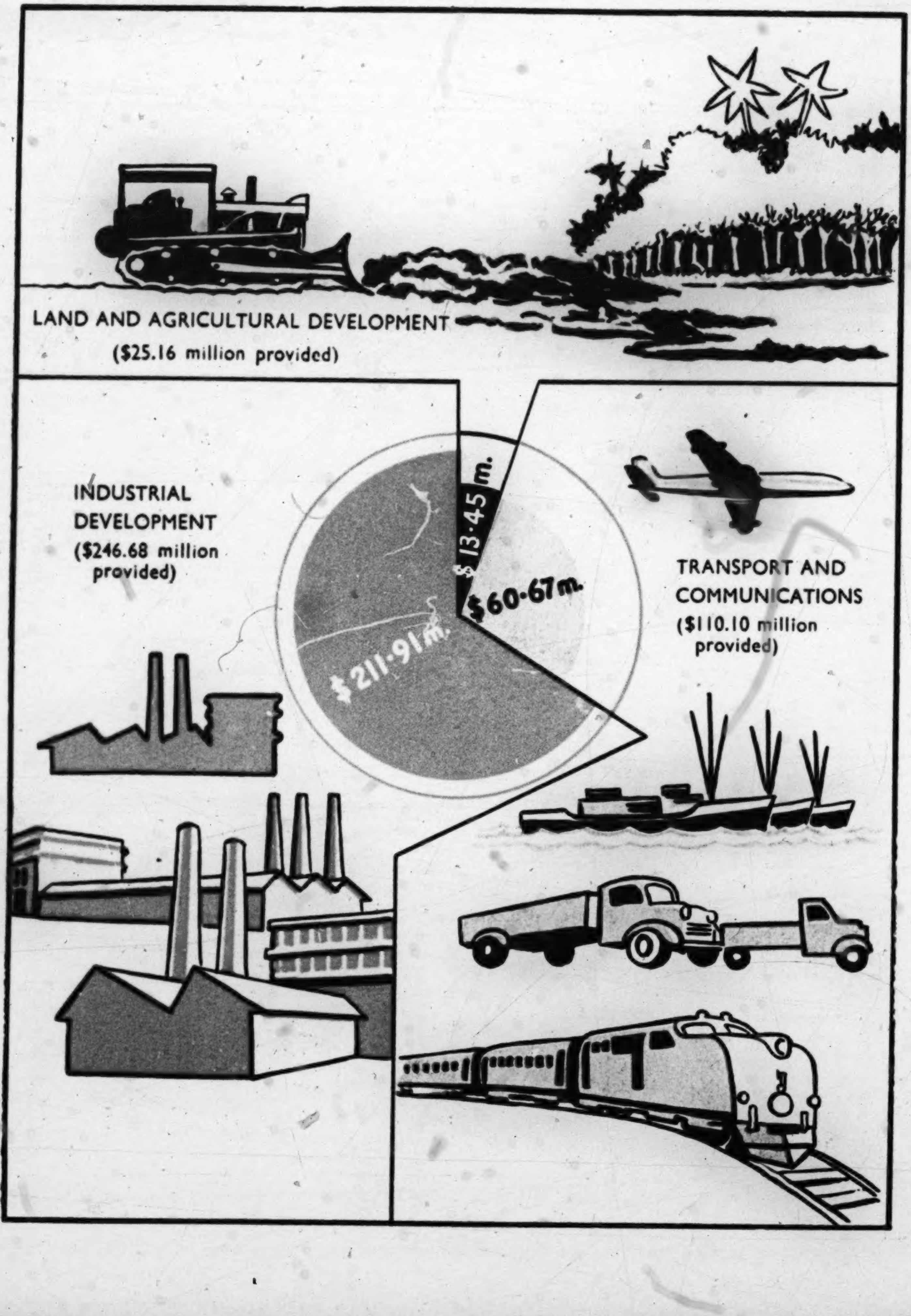
Details of the Plan provision and the actual expenditure scheme-wise on a year-to-year basis are given in Table 3. The total expenditure incurred during the three years is $480.32 million as against the total original provision of $651.02 million, representing 73.8 per cent of the Plan target. It will be seen that this does not take into account the revisions that have been made in the original Plan as referred to in paragraph 3 and the consequent changes in the Plan Cost. Although not a matter for complacence, the performance cannot be said to be unsatisfactory, particularly, when it is remembered that this was the First Development Plan for the State and that, arising from reasons both of administrative inexperience and lack of adequate trained personnel, especially in the technical branches, there were several teething troubles that hampered the progress in the initial stages of the implementation of the Plan.

7. It is to a degree inevitable that progress in the first year will not be impressive as some time would be taken up with the investigation and preparation of detailed plans before the schemes could be implemented. The expenditure has, however, registered a progressive increase from $135.97 million in 1961 to $154.27 million in 1962 and $190.08 million in 1963, which shows that gradually we have been able to grapple successfully with the problem of implementation of the projects and, with the experience gained, we can now look forward, with even greater confidence, to the future.

8. While the performance is equal to 73.8 per cent for the Plan as a whole, the performance in each sector of development naturally varies. The expenditure for the three years in the Economic Development Sector is about $286.03 million as against the target of $381.94 million, representing 74.9 per cent; in the Social Development Sector, $184.11 million as against the provision of $258.40 million, representing 71.3 per cent; and in the Public Administration Sector, $10.18 million as against the provision of $10.68 million, representing 95.3 per cent.

CHART 3.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 1961–1963 PERFORMANCE



II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

9. The projects under this Sector fall broadly into three main heads:

1. Schemes for Land and Agricultural Development;
2. Schemes for Industrial Development, including Public Utilities, like electricity, gas and water; and
3. Schemes for Transport and Communications.

The expenditure during the three years under each of these heads is shown below:

Head	1961		1962	
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure
	(In $ Millions)			
1. Land and Agricultural Development ...	6.91	3.75	10.30	4.10
2. Industrial Development ...	77.36	64.91	69.47	65.01
3. Transport and Communications ...	34.57	17.12	42.92	19.62
Total ...	118.84	85.78	122.69	88.73

Head	1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)				%
1. Land and Agricultural Development ...	7.95	5.60	25.16	13.45	53.5
2. Industrial Development ...	99.85	81.99	246.68	211.91	85.9
3. Transport and Communications ...	32.61	23.93	110.10	60.67	55.1
Total ...	140.41	111.52	381.94	286.03	74.9

The total expenditure under this Sector is $286.03 million as against the Plan provision of $381.94 million, representing 74.9 per cent. For the head, Land and Agricultural Development, the actual expenditure incurred amounts to 53.5 per cent of the Plan provision; for Commerce and Industry 85.9 per cent; and for Transport and Communications 55.1 per cent.

1. LAND AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

10. Land and Agricultural Development plays comparatively a minor role in the economy of the State and the emphasis on this head was therefore not very substantial under the Plan. Even still, in order to exploit the available resources under this head, limited as they are, to the fullest advantage and also to help promote balanced growth in the economy as a whole, there were some schemes included under the Plan. The progress of expenditure under the seven schemes under this head is as shown below:

Scheme	Total Plan Provision 1961–1964	Capital Outlay 1961–1963		
		Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)			%
(i) Land Purchases for General Development and Resettlement ...	11.31	8.81	10.01	113.6
(ii) Swamp Reclamation Schemes ...	4.00	2.70	0.19	7.0
(iii) Flood Alleviation Schemes ...	11.81	8.98	1.71	19.0
(iv) Rural Development Schemes ...	1.77	1.64	1.38	84.8
(v) Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Station at Sembawang	0.05	0.05	0.02	40.0
(vi) Abattoir	3.63	2.98	—	—
(vii) Equipment for Public Works	—	—	0.12	—
Total ...	32.57	25.16	13.45	53.5

Of these, under three projects — namely: (i) Land Purchases for General Development and Resettlement; (iv) Rural Development Schemes; and (v) Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Station at Sembawang, the progress has been quite satisfactory.

Land Purchases

11. Actually, the expenditure under Land Purchases has slightly exceeded the target fixed under the Plan, and this is mainly attributable to the fact of most of the purchases being in the urban and comparatively developed rural areas and the sharp rise in the price of land.

Rural Development

12. In pursuance of Government's decision for the integration of the Departments under Local Government Authorities with Government Departments, the Rural Board was abolished on 1st September, 1963, and the Rural Development projects were placed for execution under the Public Works

Department. The items of Rural Development like Roads, Improvement to Bridges, Markets, Community Amenities and Drainage (*vide* Table 7.3 on Page 66 of the *State of Singapore Development Plan*) have therefore been reclassified under corresponding items of Transport and Communications and Social Development. The remaining three projects under Rural Development, namely: (*a*) Bedok Water Supply; (*b*) Extension of Electricity and Water Supplies to kampong areas and small streets; and (*c*) Primary Production Services, are dealt with below.

13. The Bedok Water Supply Scheme is one carried over from a period prior to the Plan and it was completed in 1961. Regarding the Extension of Electricity and Water Supplies to kampong areas and small streets, the Urban and Rural Services Consultative Committee was responsible for the extension of electricity and water supplies to kampong and rural areas. 151 schemes for the extension of electricity were approved for the period 1961–1963. Of these, 2 schemes were abandoned and 136 schemes were completed by the end of 1963. The balance of 13 electricity extension schemes will be completed in 1964. 281 schemes for the extension of water supplies to kampong and rural areas were approved for the period 1961–1963. Of these, 30 schemes were abandoned and the remaining 251 schemes were completed by the end of 1963.

Primary Production Services

14. The following eight projects providing services in Agriculture, Fisheries and Veterinary Services to farmers and fishermen have been successfully implemented:

(1) Fisheries Training Courses;
(2) Film Unit;
(3) Goat Distribution Scheme;
(4) Anti-pest Demonstration Unit;
(5) Construction of four Veterinary Extension Centres at Yio Chu Kang, Changi, Tampines and Thomson Road;
(6) Water Supply to Pulau Tekong;
(7) Fertiliser Mixture Services;
(8) Primary Production Extension Services.

15. Six other schemes that are listed below have been approved in 1963 and it is hoped that they will be completed within the Plan period, before the end of 1964:

(9) Artificial Insemination of pigs: All the equipment have been purchased and the building works are almost completed. 2,850 sows have been artificially inseminated;

(10) Construction of three new Veterinary Extension Centres — in Jurong, Bukit Panjang and Ponggol: construction of the Jurong Centre is completed; the other two are still in the planning stage;

(11) Mobile Unit providing Veterinary Services to Southern Islands, Pulau Ubin and Pulau Tekong: A launch has been acquired from the Customs Department and the Mobile Unit providing veterinary services started operation in October 1963. As this launch is not found suitable for the purpose, it is proposed to acquire a new launch in 1964;

(12) Primary Production Demonstration and Distribution Centre: This project was started towards the end of 1963 and work was progressing satisfactorily;

(13) Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory: This project was started towards the end of 1963 and work was progressing satisfactorily;

(14) Animal Nutritional Unit: This project was started towards the end of 1963 and work was progressing satisfactorily.

Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Station at Sembawang

16. This Station was completed in 1959, but some additional work on flood alleviation was required to be done during the Plan period. This was completed at a cost of $0.02 million against the provision of $0.05 million. This is a scheme that was executed not by contract labour but by the Singapore Work Brigade and this perhaps resulted in some economy in expenditure.

Abattoir

17. The proposal is to construct a modern abattoir, conforming to international standards, on an area covering about 25 acres in Jurong. The plans for the project have been finalised and it is expected that the actual construction work would start before the end of the current year and it is hoped to complete the project by the end of 1965.

18. In the case of two other Schemes,—namely, those for Swamp Reclamation and Flood Alleviation—the progress has not been quite satisfactory and, in particular, the progress under Swamp Reclamation has been poor.

Swamp Reclamation Schemes

19. The target was to reclaim 4,000 acres of swamp land for development into agricultural or farm land, prawn and fish ponds—1,000 acres for farm land; 1,000 for prawn ponds and 2,000 for fish ponds. The land actually reclaimed so far is only 168.3 acres (62.4 acres for agricultural purposes, 54.4 acres for prawn ponds and 51.5 acres for fish ponds) at Sungei Poyan at the cost of $2,210 per acre, and it is proposed to reclaim an additional area of 59.9 acres at Sungei Berih adjacent to Sungei Poyan. The poor progress for this project is attributable, firstly, to the lack of experience and technical equipment for undertaking this work, and, secondly, further reclamation was inhibited by the high cost involved—the actual expenditure for reclaiming an acre of land turned out to be much higher than estimated.

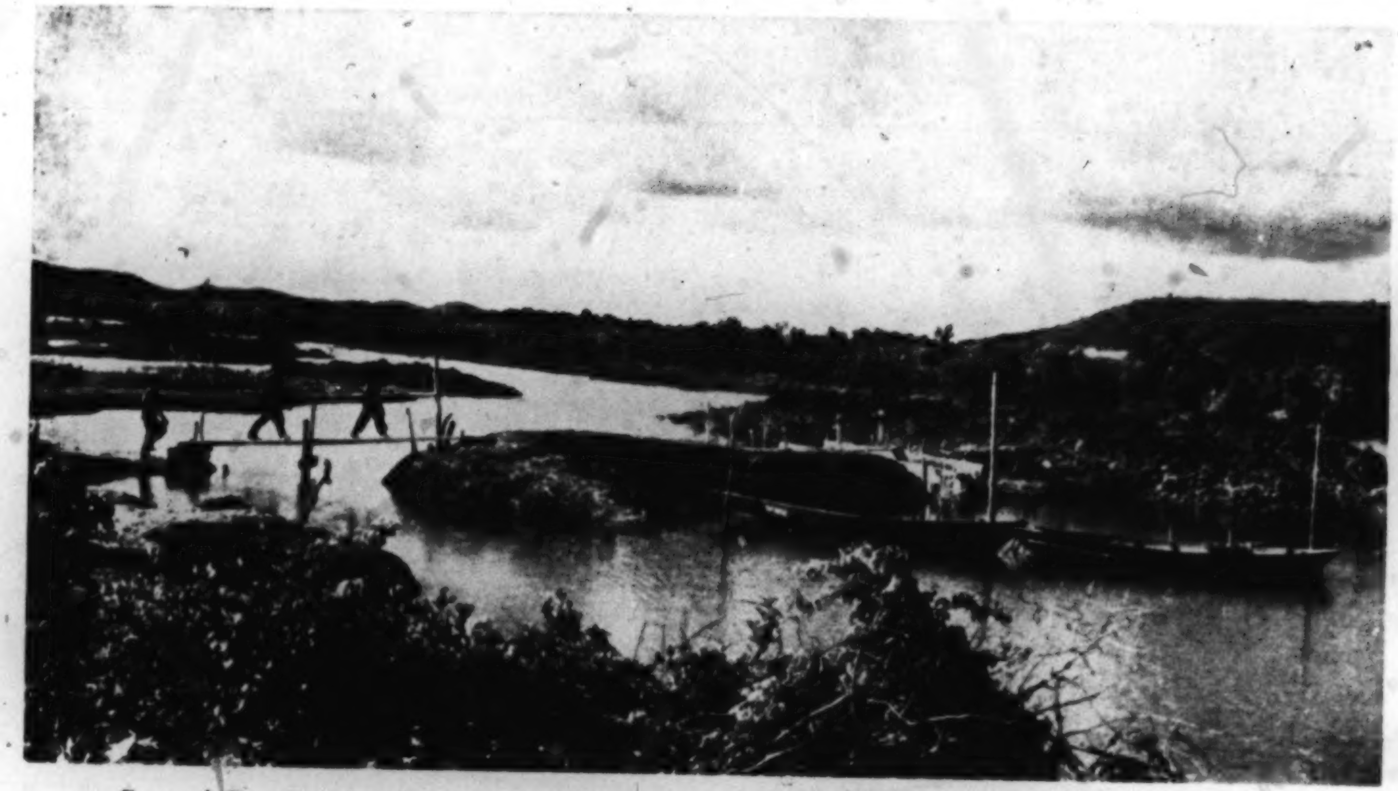
Flood Alleviation Schemes

20. With the danger of floods in periods of high rainfall coinciding with high tides in the low-lying areas of the State disrupting road communications and damaging crops and property, four schemes were included in the Plan for flood alleviation:

(*a*) Geylang River Catchment Area Scheme;

(*b*) Sungei Ulu Pandan and Singapore River Catchment Area Scheme;

SWAMP RECLAMATION

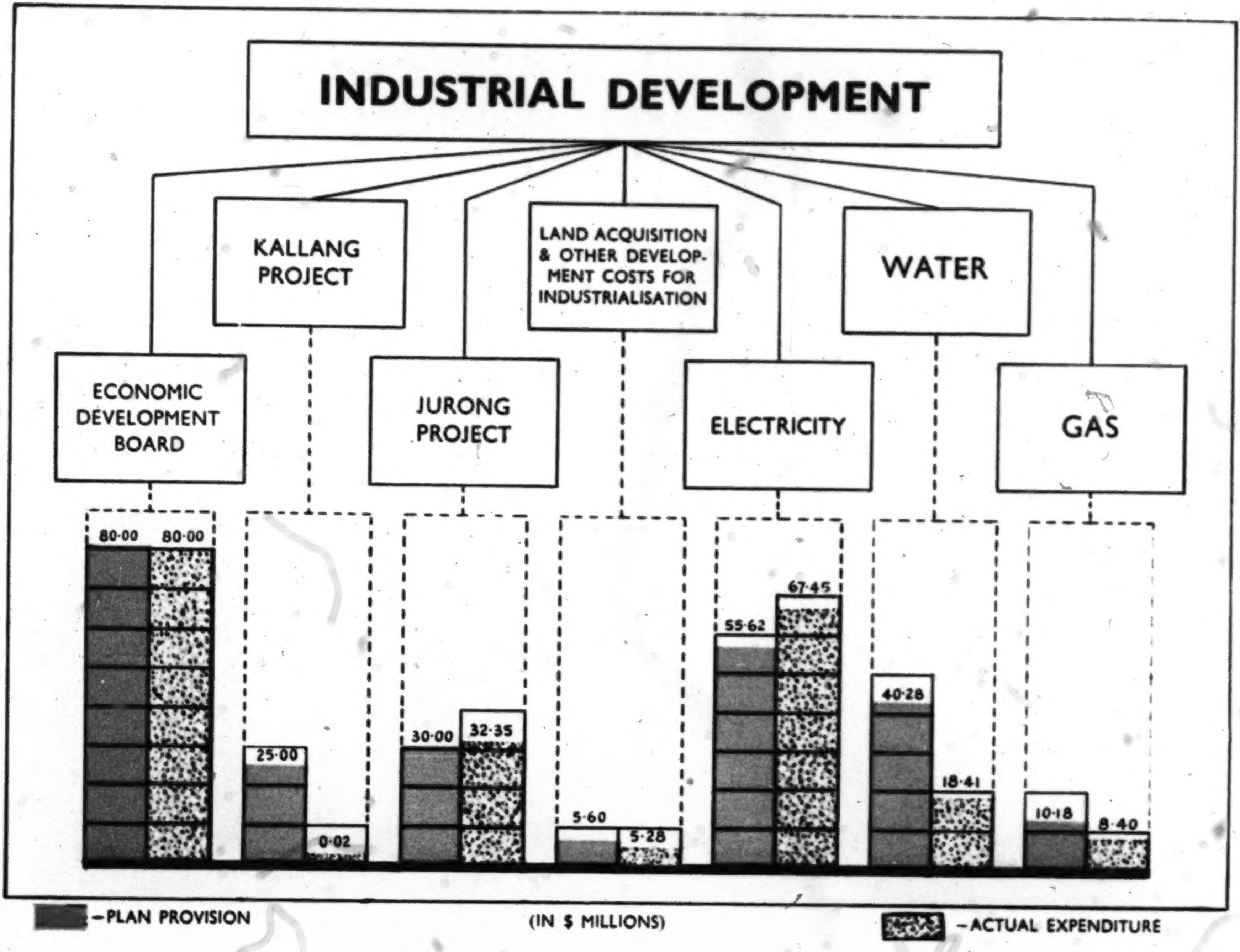


Sungei Poyan: land being reclaimed for agricultural purposes, prawn ponds, and fish ponds.

Examining the flood trap at Sungei Poyan.

CHART 4.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 1961–1963 PERFORMANCE



(*c*) **Bukit Timah Canal Catchment Area Scheme;**

(*d*) **Bedok Scheme.**

The Bedok Scheme, carried forward from the years prior to the Plan, has been completed in 1961. Phase I and the initial part of Phase II, representing roughly more than 50 per cent of the works, have been completed under the Sungei Ulu Pandan and Singapore River Catchment Area Scheme. The progress in this Scheme was affected by the need that arose for the Phase II plans to be re-designed; and, according to the present indications, the scheme is not likely to be completed before the Plan period and it will be a spill-over scheme for the next Plan. There was no progress under the other two schemes of Geylang River and Bukit Timah. The former has been held up because of the difficulty in getting the area vacated by the squatters on the spot; and the latter has been deferred because of the high cost of the scheme and also because it is not one where flooding causes any undue damage to land and property but only affects the flow of traffic on the roads.

2. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

21. The main objective under the Plan was to promote rapid economic development with a two-fold aim of:

(i) increasing the national income to match the size of the growing population; and

(ii) creating additional employment for the growing additions to the labour market every year.

With the economy a free enterprise in the State, Government accepted that industrialisation was for private enterprise, local and foreign, and accepted as its responsibility:

(*a*) to provide the conditions necessary for the growth of private investment; and

(*b*) to help build the infrastructure for industrialisation by developing and expanding the essential services like power, water and gas.

22. The progress of expenditure of the schemes under this Head is as shown below:

Scheme	Total Plan Provision 1961–1964	Capital Outlay 1961–1963		
		Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)			%
(i) Economic Development Board	100.00	80.00	80.00	100.0
(ii) Kallang Project	40.00	25.00	0.02	0.1
(iii) Jurong Project	45.00	30.00	32.35	107.8
(iv) Land Acquisition and other development costs for industrialisation	5.60	5.60	5.28	94.3
(v) Electricity	78.50	55.62	67.45	121.3
(vi) Water	54.23	40.28	18.41	45.7
(vii) Gas	14.03	10.18	8.40	82.5
Total ...	337.36	246.68	211.91	85.9

It will be seen that, barring the Kallang Project and the Water schemes, all the schemes under this Head have been implemented in full.

Economic Development Board

23. With industrialisation as the goal, Government felt that to promote rapid industrialisation it was necessary for Government to take a more active and direct part in industrialisation. Accordingly, as Government's instrument for direct participation in industrial activity, the Economic Development Board was set up in August 1961 as an autonomous body with an initial capital of $40 million, which was increased by the addition of $20 million each year during the following two years. The Board is empowered to provide financial assistance by loans or participation in the equity capital of new industries, is responsible for the active promotion of industrial investment, both at home and abroad, the provision of technical assistance, and the undertaking of feasibility studies for prospective industrialists. It is also responsible for the overall planning and execution of schemes to provide facilities to industrialists in the form of industrial estates with all the requisite services. The Board also administers certain ordinances such as the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance 1959 and the Control of Manufacture Ordinance. During the period of 2½ years that it has been in existence, the Board has made a notable impact on the economic fabric of the State and helped especially in the establishment of new industries.

24. The Board processes applications for Pioneer Certificates for submission to the Minister for Finance for decision. To date, 119 Pioneer Certificates have been awarded to as many as 113 new industrial establishments. Pioneer Certificate enables a firm to be exempted from Income Tax for five years from the production date. The 113 pioneer firms have a total authorised capital of $650,650,000 and a total subscribed capital of $225,383,000. They will produce 255 types of products and are expected to provide employment to about 9,000 persons initially and 18,000 persons at full production. Some details of the pioneer industries according to industry groups are given in Table 4.

Industrial Estates

25. Another major step calculated to help promote industrialisation was the establishment of industrial estates. The aim is to provide factory sites and in some cases completed buildings, equipped with all necessary services like power, water, light and sewerage, for new industries. Incidentally, it also helps in the location of industries in particular areas. Accordingly, a number of industrial estates have been set up or are being set up in Jurong, Redhill, Tanglin Halt, Bendemeer, Kallang Park, Tanjong Rhu, Kampong Ampat and Woodlands.

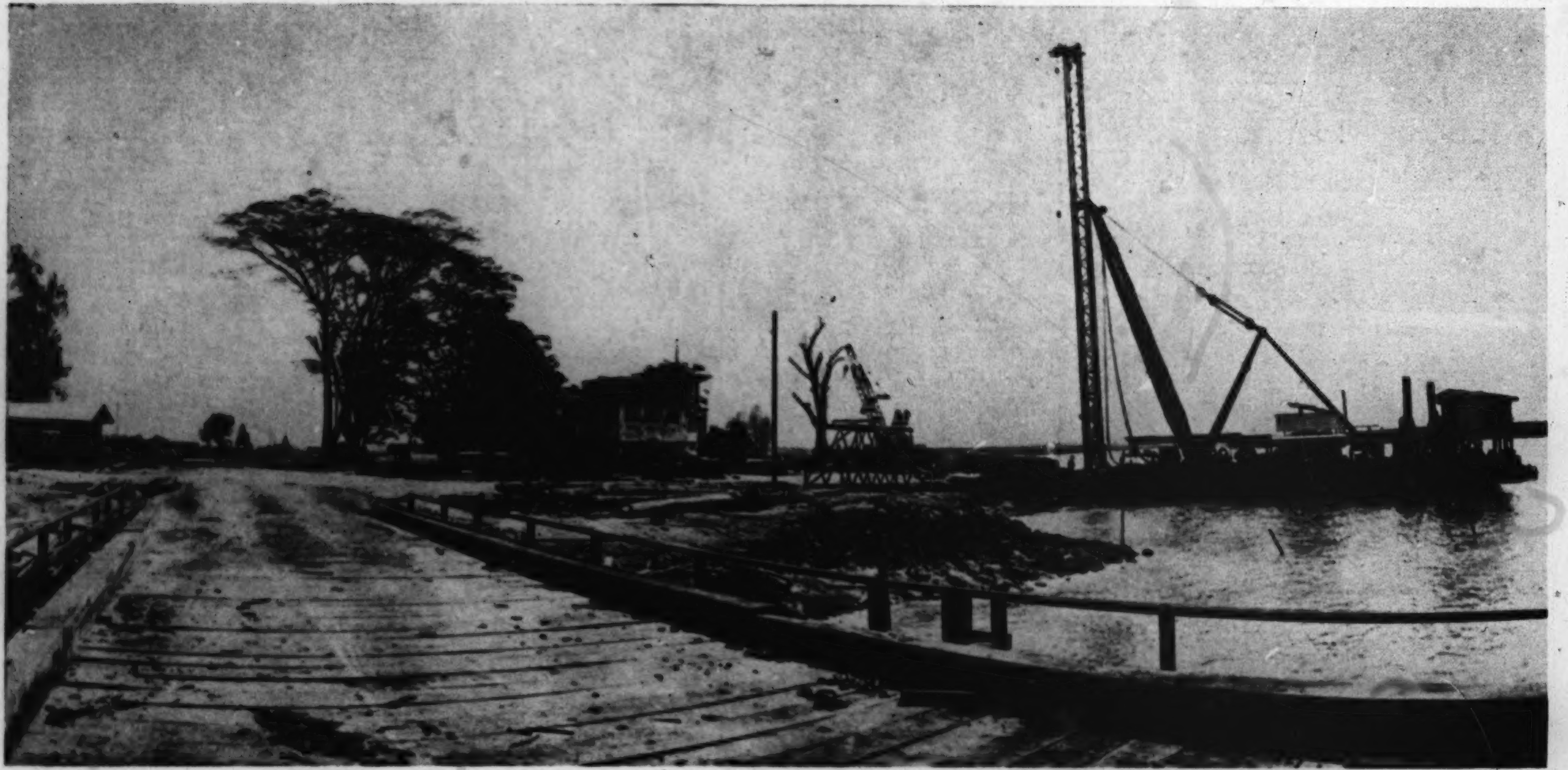
26. The Jurong Industrial Estate, which embraces a part of the eastern half of the Jurong New Town, will be the largest industrial estate in South East Asia. It comprises a total area of about 3,000 acres which is zoned as follows: —Light Industry — 416 acres; heavy and general industry — 1,450 acres; residential — 191 acres, reserves — 359 acres; war department land — 164 acres; roads, canals, drains, railway — 422 acres.

DEVELOPMENT OF JURONG

A panoramic view of the Jurong Industrial site which is fast developing into a satellite industrial town.

DEVELOPMENT OF JURONG

A landscape view of the Jurong Industrial Estate after levelling had been completed.



Construction work on the wharf at the Jurong Industrial Estate.

DEVELOPMENT OF JURONG

JURONG AS IT WAS

A general view of Jurong showing what the terrain was like before development. These mangrove swamps and prawn ponds have since been filled and prepared for industrial sites.

JURONG AS IT IS

Earthworks in progress in the heavy industrial area of Jurong.

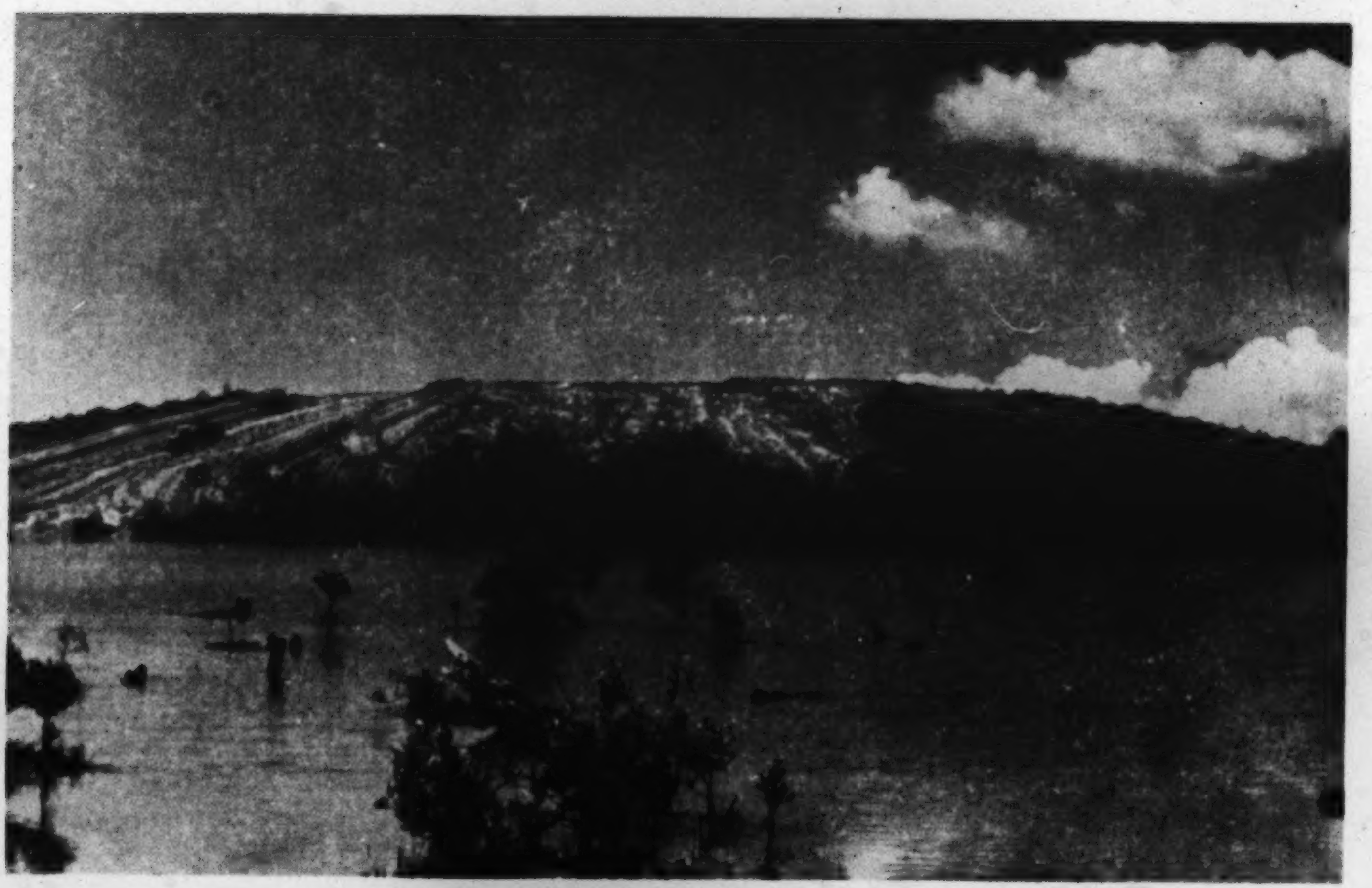
JURONG AS IT WAS

Jalan Ahmad Ibrahim in 1961 before its construction. Walking along the mangrove swamp through which it was proposed to construct the access road, Jalan Ahmad Ibrahim.

JURONG AS IT IS

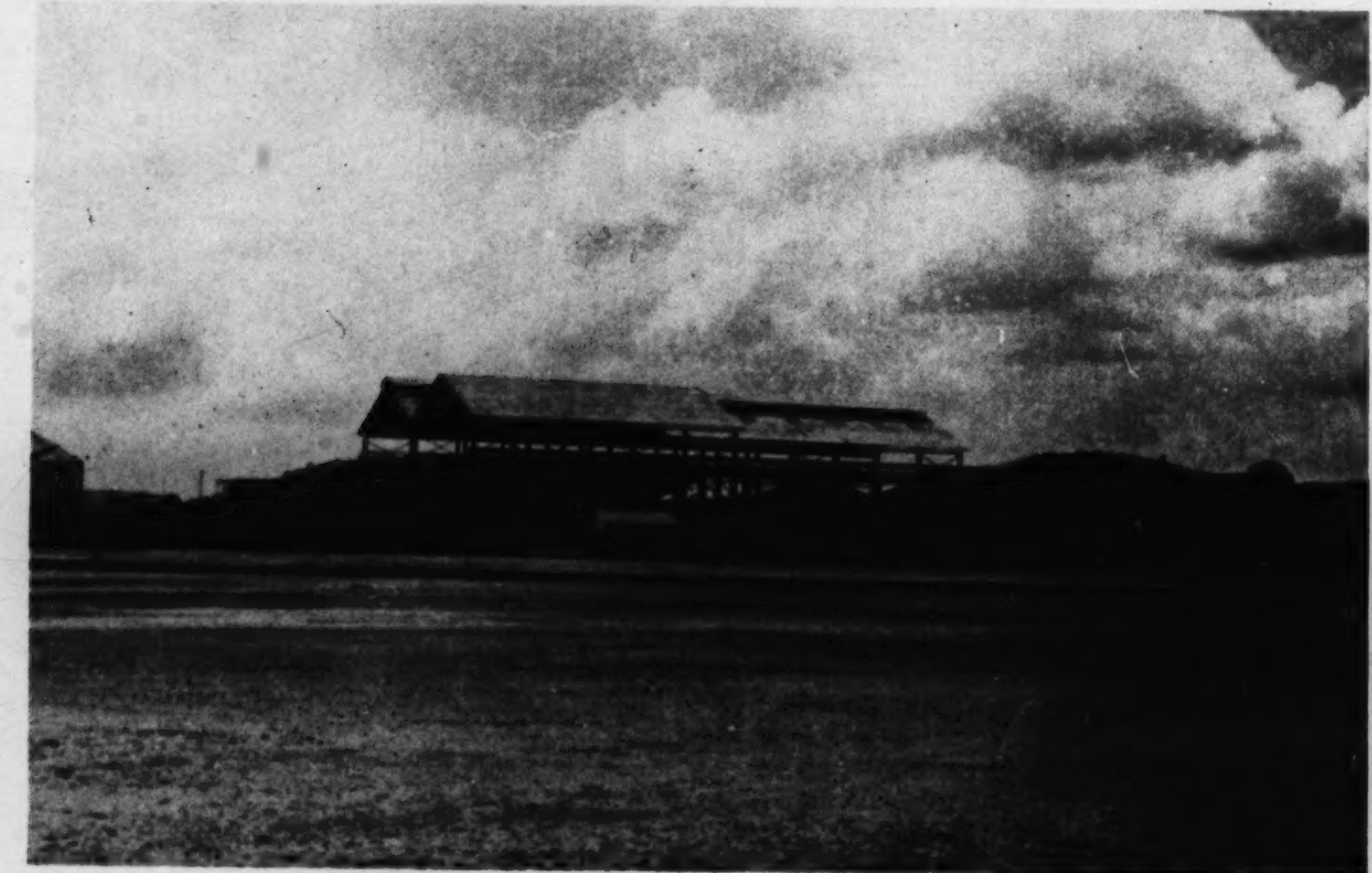
Jalan Ahmad Ibrahim in February 1962, showing the completion of its earth formation.

DEVELOPMENT OF JURONG



JURONG AS IT WAS

The present site of the National Iron and Steel Mills was formerly a hill surrounded with swampland and prawn ponds. One million cubic yards of earth had been cut from this hill to reclaim the surrounding lowlands.



JURONG AS IT IS

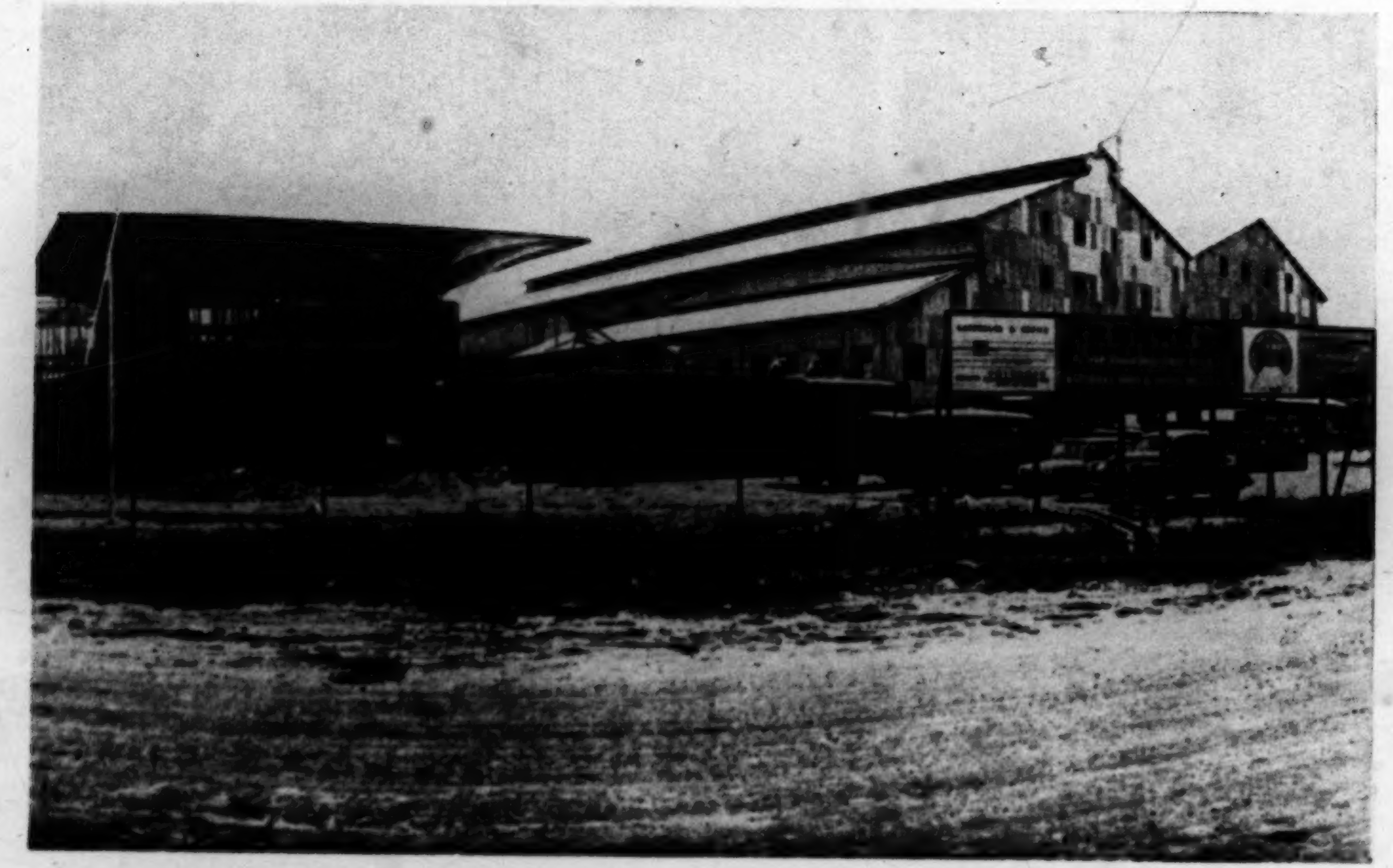
The National Iron and Steel Mills under construction. Construction of these Mills started in September 1962, and was completed in August 1963.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Factories at the Redhill Industrial Estate.

BRIDGESTONE MALAYSIA
STEEL FRAMING
&
ROOF SHEETING

A factory coming up at Tanglin Halt Industrial Estate.



The $12 million National Iron & Steel Mills Ltd., at the Jurong Industrial Estate, was opened by Dr. Goh Keng Swee, Singapore's Finance Minister on 2nd August, 1963.

An aerial view of the Pasir Panjang Power Station.

26. (*a*) The Jurong Industrial Project is proceeding at a very rapid pace and the progress has been very encouraging. Work on the 3,000 ft. deep water wharf for ocean going vessels and the 2,000 ft. coastal vessel wharf has started and they are expected to be completed by mid-1965. The roads leading to the Jurong Industrial Estate, namely Boon Lay Road from Jurong Road, and the main access road, Jalan Ahmad Ibrahim from the West Coast Road, are almost completed and are already open to traffic. Within the estate itself, 10 miles of road network have been completed. A railway line linking the Estate with the Bukit Timah Railway Station is also to be constructed. The earthwork on this eight-mile railway track has commenced and is expected to be completed by the end of 1964. So far 53 industrialists have been allotted sites covering 539 acres in the Jurong Industrial Estate. A further 22 applicants have been given tentative allocation of sites covering an area of 188 acres. So far, two shipbreaking enterprises, a textile factory and the National Iron & Steel Mills have gone into production and 8 more will start production soon. 17 enterprises will commence construction very soon, and it is expected that by the end of 1964, 25 factories will be in production.

26. (*b*) The progress in the smaller industrial estates at Redhill, Tanglin Halt and Kampong Ampat has also been equally encouraging. 75 acres in these three areas have been developed and 96 sites prepared. 28 factories are now in operation and another 33 will go into operation by the end of 1964. It is as a matter of particular satisfaction that the entire work of acquisition of the land for industrial estates was completed in three years, a year ahead of schedule.

Kallang Swamp Reclamation Scheme

27. The scheme is to reclaim and develop the Kallang Basin bounded by Serangoon, MacPherson, Aljunied and Geylang Roads, and Lavender Street, an area of some 1,000 acres, into an industrial and residential satellite like the Jurong Industrial Estate. Work on this scheme could not be started till about the middle of 1963 as some further investigations were necessary prior to its execution This investigation suggested a cheaper method for the execution of the project; and, accordingly, the total cost of the scheme was reduced by more than 25 per cent from $40.0 million to $28.5 million. The scheme is under execution by the Housing and Development Board who are using the earth from the Toa Payoh Development Project for filling the swamp area in Kallang. The execution of the work was, however, delayed by the legal difficulties that arose in the execution of the Seah Liang Seah Estate in which lies the access road from Toa Payoh through Kallang. Another reason that delayed the execution of the project was the negotiations for the construction of the overhead Bailey bridge across Serangoon Road. Because of the delay in the execution of the project, the progress under the scheme has not been very appreciable. It is hoped that the work will now start by April 1964.

Public Utilities

28. As part of the scheme to promote industrialisation in the State, it was decided to build up a solid base by an expansion of the public utilities: electricity, water and gas. The progress under electricity and gas, particularly under electricity, has been satisfactory.

Electricity

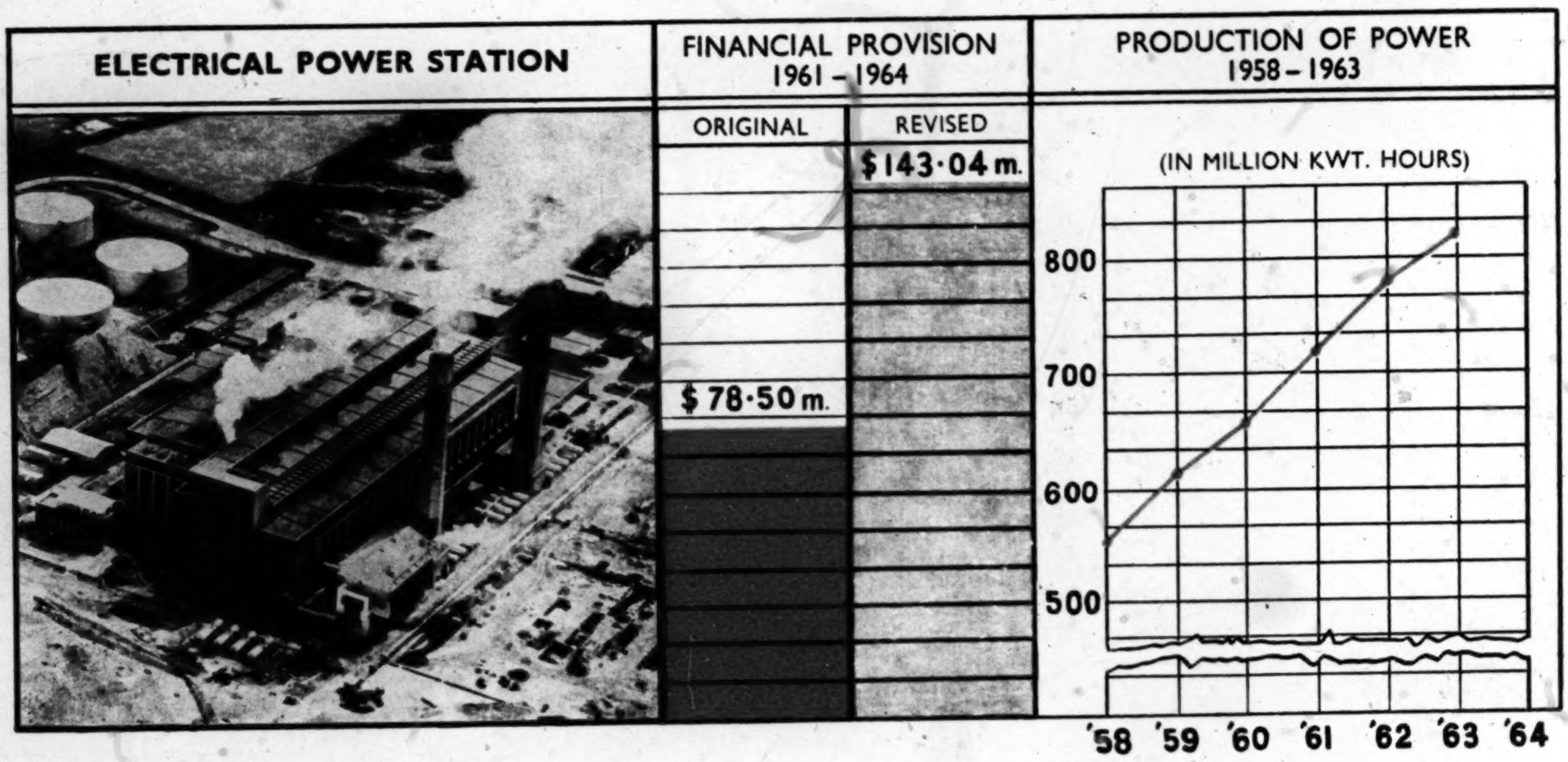
29. Actually, with the tempo in the plan for industrialisation and the growing demand for power far in excess of the original expectations, it was found necessary to increase the total 1961-1964 provision from $78.50 million to $143.04 million, almost double of what was originally proposed.

30. The schemes have also been successfully completed with the result that the development of power is ahead of the target fixed under the Plan. 13 schemes were included under the Plan for the generation and distribution of electricity. The progress under each scheme is shown in the following table:

Scheme	1961		1962		1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)								%
1. Pasir Panjang 'A' 177 M.W. Power Station (including an additional 25 M.W. turbo-alternator set) ...	8.93	6.93	1.92	3.30	0.48	1.32	11.33	11.55	101.9
2. Pasir Panjang 'B' 240 M.W. Power Station (first phase of 120 M.W. capacity)	—	0.02	2.49	0.53	13.21	8.72	15.70	9.27	59.0
3. St. James' Power Station: Construction of two 11.25 M.W. open-cycle gas turbines ...	0.99	0.86	0.04	0.52	—	8.12	1.03	9.50	922.3
4. 22 KV.H.T. Distribution Network	2.43	1.96	1.60	1.97	1.36	4.01	5.39	7.94	147.3
5. 6.6KV.H.T. and L.T.D. Distribution Network ...	5.92	5.01	4.61	6.78	4.28	10.53	14.81	22.32	150.7
6. Proposed 66 KV.H.T. Network Distribution	—	—	0.50	2.92	4.50	1.63	5.00	4.55	91.0
7. Purchase and Installation of meters ...	0.58	0.36	0.46	0.72	0.46	0.71	1.50	1.79	119.3
8. Erection of light metal construction storage hangars ...	—	—	0.09	—	0.06	—	0.15	—	—
9. Public Street Lighting ...	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.15	—	—
10. Purchase of Vehicles ...	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	—	0.17	0.01	0.21	2,100.0
11. Purchase of Power Station and distribution workshop equipment, instruments, etc. ...	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.15	0.31	186.7
12. Stores and Workshops ...	0.02	0.08	—	0.03	—	0.19	0.02	0.30	1,500.0
13. Artisans' Quarters	0.38	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.38	0.01	2.6
Total ...	19.40	15.27	11.80	16.89	24.42	35.59	55.62	67.75	121.8

CHART 5.

ELECTRICAL POWER



31. Schemes 1 to 3 are for generation of additional power; 4 to 6 for distribution; 7 to 12 for stores and equipment; and 13 for construction of quarters. The aim was to increase the installed capacity from 152 Mw. to 214 Mw. by the end of 1963 and to 264 Mw. by the end of the Plan period. With the installation of an additional 25 Mw. steam turbo-alternator set at Pasir Panjang 'A' Power Station, the scheme for the extension of this Power Station (Scheme 1) has been completed. The construction of a new power station, Pasir Panjang 'B' Power Station (Scheme 2) is in progress, though only a sum of $9.27 million has been spent as against the provision of $15.70 million for the three years. This is one designed with an ultimate installed capacity of 240 Mw. and the first stage, with a capacity of 120 Mw., will be completed in mid-1965, the first 60 Mw. unit being scheduled for commissioning in early 1965. In the meantime, until the new power station is ready for operation by 1965, to provide the additional power required in the immediate future, two 11.25 Mw. open-cycle gas turbo-alternator sets have been installed at the St. James' Power Station (Scheme 3). As a result of the schemes completed so far, the generating capacity has increased from 152 Mw. in 1961 to 177 Mw. in 1962, 226.5 Mw. in 1963 and it will be 346.5 Mw. by the end of 1965.

32. Schemes 4 to 6 are distribution schemes for extending the supply of electricity to many parts in the State, and in particular to the Jurong Industrial Estate for the new industries. A total length of about 4 miles of electrical cables has been successfully laid during the period. Schemes 7 to 12 for the supply of additional stores and equipment for the Electricity undertaking, have been implemented satisfactorily.

Gas

33. The proposal was to increase the capacity of the Gas Plant. An investment of a total sum of $10.18 million was contemplated during the three years as against which a sum of $8.40 million has been spent. The installed capacity for the manufacture of gas has been increased from 600,000 units per day to 1,000,000 units per day. The number of gas consumers has increased from 16,495 to 42,782, and the number of appliances on hire to the public has increased from 20,249 to 63,861. The progress in the gas expansion schemes is shown below:

Scheme	1961		1962	
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure
	(In $ Millions)			
Manufacture	0.04	0.35	3.12	1.11
Distribution	1.34	0.94	0.95	2.06
Appliances on Hire ...	0.38	0.25	0.20	0.28
Stores Accommodation	—	0.01	0.20	—
Staff Quarters ...	—	—	0.25	—
Total ...	1.76	1.55	4.72	3.45

Scheme	1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)				%
Manufacture	2.45	0.70	5.61	2.16	38.5
Distribution	0.95	2.18	3.24	5.18	159.9
Appliances on Hire ...	0.20	0.52	0.78	1.05	134.6
Stores Accommodation	0.10	—	0.30	0.01	3.3
Staff Quarters ...	—	—	0.25	—	—
Total ...	3.70	3.40	10.18	8.40	82.5

Water

34. With the rapid increase in the population and the growing demand for water both for domestic and industrial purposes, the following schemes were included in the Plan to augment the supply of water:—

(i) *The Johore River Project*, with an intake on the bank of the Johore River upstream of Kota Tinggi to provide an additional supply of 30 million gallons a day initially. There has not been much progress under this scheme. Preliminary investigations have been completed by the Public Utilities Board's Consulting Engineers in co-operation with the Water Department's own staff. Actual work on the project may commence only in 1964 and the first phase is expected to be completed towards the end of 1967 at a cost of about $40 million. The scheme is to be financed in part with a loan from the World Bank who are being approached for the purpose. The ultimate capacity of this project is estimated at 200 million gallons per day but future tapping of this river will depend on Singapore's needs.

(ii) *Scudai River Project*, for the drawing of water from the Scudai River in Johore. This was conceived as a stop-gap scheme for the augmentation of supply, especially during spells of dry weather, until the Johore River Project would be ready. Although the intention was to have it completed before the end of 1963, with the hesitation arising from the thought that, with the completion of the Johore River Project, this would become superfluous and the expenditure on the Scheme would be infructuous, there was some delay in taking up this project. With the experience of acute shortage of water owing to the prolonged drought in 1963, the scheme has however been taken up as one of top priority in 1963 and since then it has been progressing satisfactorily. Pipelines measuring four miles have already been laid for conveying water from the headworks to the distribution system in Singapore. There is a stretch of just over a mile of 60″ pipeline running through Johore Bahru Town. Pending approval of the Johore Government, this has not been completed. It is expected that this scheme will go into operation by the middle of 1964 when it will augment the water supply by 30 million gallons a day.

(iii) *Seletar Dam, Telok Blangah and Jurong Service Reservoirs.* There has not been much progress under these three schemes. Regarding the Seletar Dam, it is still being investigated by the consulting engineers; regarding the Telok Blangah Service Reservoir, the preliminary survey made would seem to indicate that the site is not quite suitable for a service reservoir and an alternative site for the purpose is under investigation; and, regarding the Jurong Service Reservoir, it is linked with the overall development of the Jurong Industrial Estate, and as a temporary arrangement for immediate use, only a storage tank with a capacity of 1 million gallons has been set up in Jurong.

35. The progress of expenditure under these schemes for the augmentation of the water supply is shown below:

Scheme	1961		1962		1963		1961—1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)								%
1. Johore River	3.92	0.16	4.73	0.09	8.35	1.03	17.00	1.28	7.5
2. Scudai River	0.18	0.01	3.36	0.60	0.50	4.00	4.04	4.61	114.1
3. Seletar—New Dam and Reservoir ..	0.05	neg.	0.19	neg.	2.50	—	2.74	—	—
4. Telok Blangah Service Reservoir ..	0.01	—	0.80	—	0.70	—	1.51	—	—
5. Jurong Service Reservoir	—	—	0.01	—	0.75	—	0.76	—	—
6. Other Capital Works:									
Administration—Supplies Office ..	0.07	neg.	—	0.02	—	0.01	0.07	0.03	42.9
Collection and Storage—Improvements ..	0.10	neg.	0.09	neg.	0.05	—	0.24	neg.	—
Treatment—Improvements and Additions ..	0.85	0.31	1.19	0.11	0.02	0.02	2.06	0.44	21.4
Pumping—Improvements and Replacements ..	0.61	0.20	—	0.24	—	0.34	0.61	0.78	127.8
Supply Mains	0.94	0.68	—	1.07	—	2.13	0.94	3.88	412.8
Service Reservoirs	0.01	0.04	0.02	neg.	—	neg.	0.03	0.04	133.3
Distribution	1.70	1.06	3.35	1.25	3.12	3.12	8.17	5.43	66.5
Waste Detection	0.05	neg.	neg.	0.02	neg.	neg.	0.05	0.02	40.0
Metering	0.32	0.26	0.35	0.52	0.38	0.48	1.05	1.26	12.0
On cost—Staff and Labour ..	0.03	0.01	—	0.02	—	neg.	0.03	0.03	100.0
Departmental Vehicles	0.01	0.01	—	0.02	—	0.10	0.01	0.13	1,300.0
Operating Plant	0.01	neg.	0.01	neg.	0.01	neg.	0.03	neg.	—
Apportionable Sites and Buildings ..	0.05	0.02	0.20	0.04	0.20	0.12	0.45	0.18	40.0
Quarters	0.19	0.01	0.15	0.24	0.15	0.05	0.49	0.30	61.2
Total ..	9.10	2.77	14.45	4.24	16.73	11.40	40.28	18.41	45.7

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

36. With the strategic location of Singapore at the crossroads of international highways, both by sea and air, in the entire South-East Asia region, Transport and Communications are of tremendous importance to a degree that together they form the largest single source of employment in the State, and this naturally received emphasis under the Plan. The schemes under this Head fall under twelve groups and the progress of expenditure under each of them is shown below:

Group	1961		1962		1963		1961—1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)								%
(*a*) Port Development—East Wharf Project	6.70	5.74	6.00	4.24	—	1.62	12.70	11.60	91.3
(*b*) Improvement of Singapore River	2.00	0.10	3.70	0.13	5.00	—	10.70	0.23	3.1
(*c*) Marine Services	0.09	neg.	0.01	0.07	—	0.02	0.10	0.09	90.0
(*d*) Meteorological Services	0.03	0.01	0.08	—	0.03	—	0.14	0.01	7.1
(*e*) Civil Aviation	4.47	1.82	4.08	1.72	1.71	3.94	10.26	7.48	72.9
(*f*) Telecommunication Services	3.60	0.40	3.00	0.32	2.77	1.06	9.37	1.78	19.0
(*g*) Roads	7.25	3.70	15.64	6.20	13.68	8.98	36.57	18.88	51.6
(*h*) Drainage	2.46	0.48	2.48	0.93	1.64	1.10	6.58	2.51	38.1
(*i*) Bridges	2.74	0.34	2.88	0.69	2.95	1.26	8.57	2.29	26.7
(*j*) Postal Services	0.24	0.01	0.17	0.19	0.29	0.20	0.70	0.40	57.1
(*k*) Telephone Services	4.89	4.44	4.78	4.87	4.44	4.54	14.11	13.85	98.2
(*l*) Multi-Storey Car Park and Car Parking*	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.26	0.10	1.21	0.30	1.55	516.7
Total	34.57	17.12	42.92	19.62	32.61	23.93	110.10	60.67	55.1

* Now includes Item III. 5. Vehicles Department.

The projects under Port Development, Meteorological Services and Civil Aviation have been successfully implemented.

(*a*) *Port Development — East Wharf Project*

37. The East Wharf project formed the first stage in the long-term schemes for the development of the East Lagoon. The proposal was to provide four new berths at the East Wharf, with a depth alongside of 34 feet at low water, in the place of a single wharf with a depth alongside of only 27 feet. The scheme has been completed on schedule and four new deep sea berths measuring a total length of 2,500 ft. have been added. Although this additional wharfage space should undoubtedly afford some relief, the problem of inadequate wharfage facilities and the consequent congestion in the port still continues, as it is still common experience to have during peak periods as many as 8 to 12 vessels waiting at the roads for the wharves to become available for their use. Further steps for the expansion and improvement of facilities in the harbour are under active consideration and it is proposed to construct another four new deep water berths measuring over 2,900 ft. at the East Wharf with the necessary facilities and equipment for the handling of all types of cargo.

(*b*) *Singapore River Project*

38. As a large volume of the trade of Singapore passes through the Singapore River, a scheme was proposed to improve the River at an estimated cost of $23 million, revised subsequently to $30 million. The Committee on the scheme considered that it was far too expensive and unjustifiable since the resultant improvement would not increase available space on either land or water and would provide only for lighter traffic. An U.N. Shipping Expert considered that the scheme was not technically feasible and that it would not improve navigation. The scheme was therefore abandoned, but since the River would continue to be used for many years, it was decided to maintain its depths by dredging. As an alternative, it was thought that consideration should be given to developing a lighterage and coastal traffic port at the Kallang Basin but the proposal should be investigated by the Port Authority as one of the possible port development projects.

(*c*) *Marine Services*

39. There were two projects under Marine Services: (*a*) Construction and Repairs to the Master Attendant's Pier (including demolition of the old Pier); and (*b*) New Marine Department Quarters to replace four units at 169–172 Robinson Road. The first was one continuing from a period before the Plan. Both the projects have been completed in 1963.

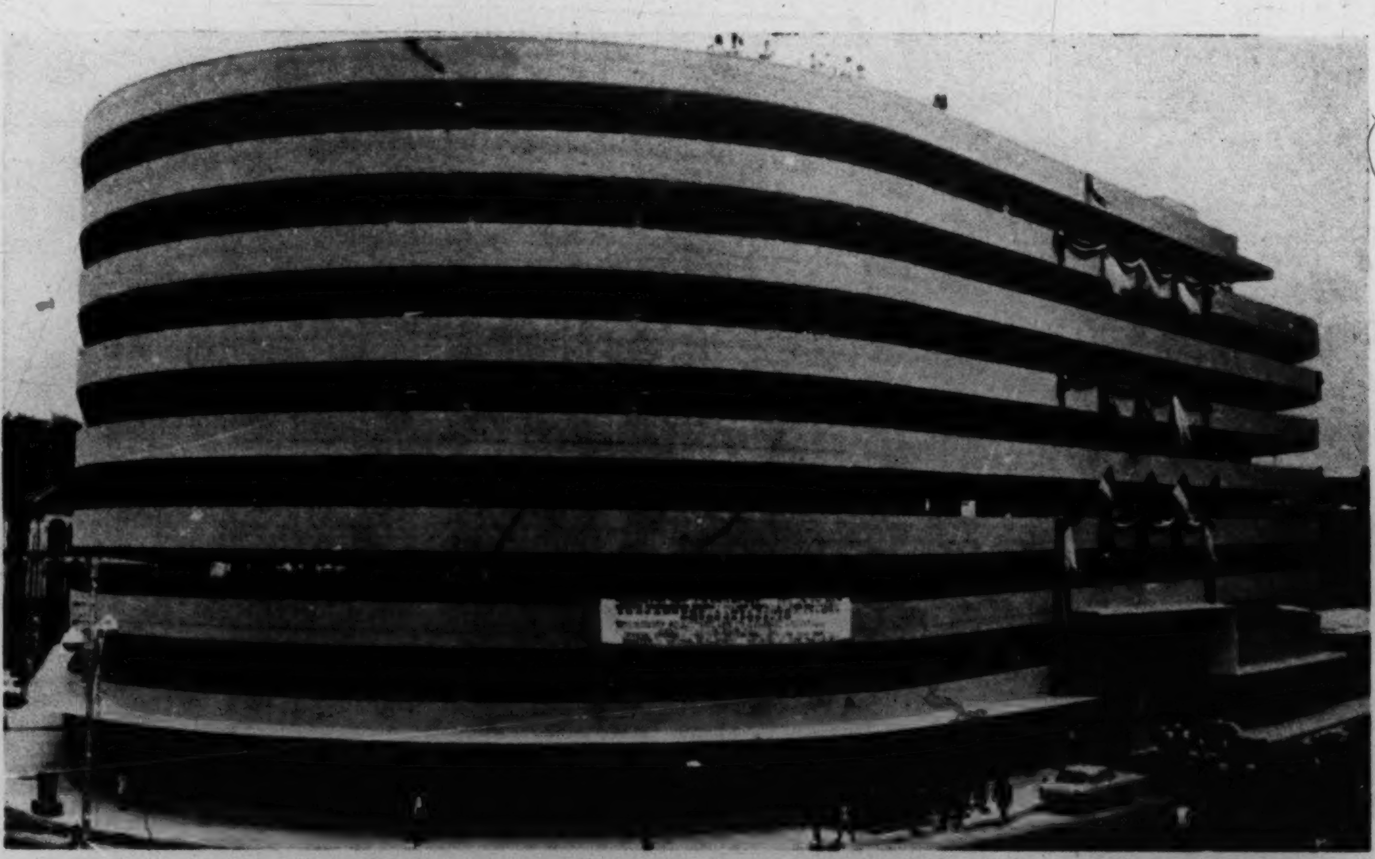
(*d*) *Meteorological Services*

40. This is a pan-Malayan Department with its Headquarters in Singapore and it is responsible for the administration and coordination of meteorological services in the States of Malaya and Singapore. Seven schemes were included under this Head, of which two (Addition of Iso-Contour Equipment; Installation of Transmitters) were subsequently abandoned.

SEA PORT DEVELOPMENT

An aerial picture showing the completed construction of the East Lagoon Development Project (first Phase). This is part of the development scheme of the Singapore Harbour Board to provide better facilities to users of the port.

DEVELOPMENT OF CAR PARKS



This $2.5 million Multi-Storey Car Park in the Cecil Street/Market Street/Cross Street area was declared open on 6th June, 1964. With accommodation for 900 cars, it is the largest Multi-Storey Car Park in Asia.

AIR PORT DEVELOPMENT

New Administrative/Operations Block and Control Tower at the Singapore Airport.

The runway at the Singapore Airport being extended from 8,000 ft. to 9,000 ft., making it one of the longest runways in South-East Asia capable of receiving the most modern aircraft.

One scheme for Training and Research was removed from the plan and transferred to Other Charges, Special Expenditure under the normal Budget; another scheme for the Installation of a Hydrological Station in Singapore was deferred until a broader plan for hydrological stations in Malaya could be evolved. The resiting of the Storm Warning Radar was completed in 1961, and for the two remaining schemes, orders have been placed for equipment and they will be completed within the Plan period.

(e) *Civil Aviation*

41. There are 10 schemes under this group. Of these, 5 schemes, — the most important of which is the construction of the permanent Operations Block with communication and air traffic control equipment, — have been successfully completed. With the extension of the runway from 8,000 ft. to 9,000 ft. Singapore Airport's Runway is now one of the longest runways in South-East Asia, capable of receiving the most modern jet aircraft. Various other airfield works connected with the Runway extension remain to be completed. The New International Passenger Terminal Building also forms a notable addition with a floor area of over 120,000 sq. ft. and a Main Concourse, Transit Lounge and Reception Rooms covering a total area of more than 29,000 sq. ft. This new building was officially declared open for use on 2nd May, 1964. Other schemes which have been completed include the construction of a new centralised and elevated Apron Control office and the extension of the Jet Parking Apron of approximately 300,000 sq. ft. in area. With this Apron extension Singapore Airport now possesses an aircraft apron area which can accommodate at a time 15 of the largest civil turbo-jet aircraft now in use throughout the world. A Surveillance Radar facility has been installed and is expected to be in operational use by the end of 1964. High powered VHF Radio Telephone equipment for the control of aircraft has also been installed for greater efficiency in the provision of Air Traffic Services. A Semi-Automatic Tape Relay equipment to facilitate aeronautical telecommunications is now being installed. Two other schemes which called for the installation of modern air navigational aids in the form of a high power V.O.R. and Distance Measuring Equipment are now being finalised for placing orders. Similarly, orders are being placed for a multi-channel recording equipment, for installation in 1964.

(f) *Telecommunications*

42. Telecommunications and cable services in the State are provided by two organisations, the Telecommunications Department and the Singapore branch of Cable & Wireless Ltd., the latter providing the majority of overseas public telegraph services and the former all other forms of telecommunication service both inside Malaysia and to countries overseas, with the exception of the telephone services within the State of Singapore.

43. Before the development programme under this Head could be taken up for implementation, the Government decided to acquire the assets of Cable & Wireless Ltd. in Singapore and to amalgamate it with the Telecommunica-

tions Department to form a statutory body to be known as the Singapore Overseas Telecommunications Board (S.O.T.B.). In order to save any duplication of facilities or equipment in the two organisations, it was agreed that all major development should be postponed until the precise position relating to the assets of the two organisations could be determined. Subsequently an ordinance was passed in 1962 to provide for the setting up of S.O.T.B. on 1st January, 1963 but in the meantime, in October 1962, the Central Government suggested that, in view of the impending formation of Malaysia, the formation of S.O.T.B. should be postponed until the Central Government could review the whole subject of overseas telecommunications services. No final decision has yet been taken on this by the Central Government and this has had the effect of freezing a development plan. Because of all these developments, during the period 1961–1963 the only development has been in respect of urgently required projects to meet a specific public or official demand.

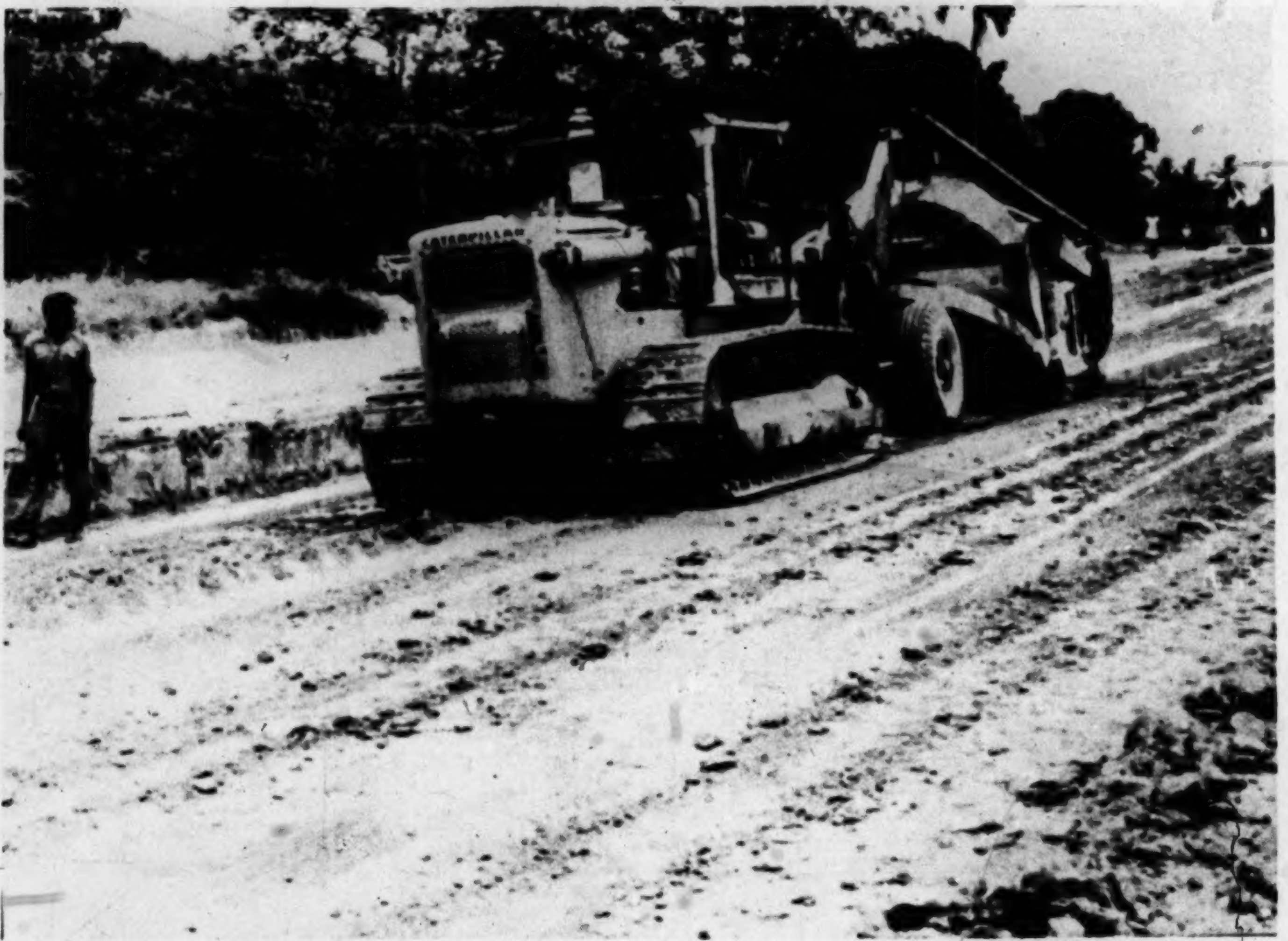
44. The only major project which is being permitted to proceed according to the Plan is the construction of the Singapore Terminal of the South-East Asia Commonwealth Cable (SEACOM) which is part of the "Round-the-world" Commonwealth submarine telephone cable system.

45. For the reasons indicated above, the actual expenditure incurred during 1961-1963 under this Head is only $1.37 million as against the provision of $9.37 million, representing 14.6 per cent of the Plan provision.

(g) *Roads*

46. With the growing volume of vehicular traffic on the roads and the consequent congestion in many parts of the city, further aggravated by hawkers, shopkeepers and cyclists using sidewalks meant for use of pedestrians, road development assumed importance under the Plan. Accordingly, a programme for road development at a total cost of $50.41 million was included in the Plan. The provision for the three years 1961–1963 was $36.57 million as against which a total sum of $18.88 million has been spent during the period. Only about one half of the road schemes included under the Plan has been completed; and the others are either under construction or have been deferred or abandoned. 19.41 miles of new roadworks in the Urban Areas and 11.38 miles in Rural Areas have been completed during the period under review. Some of the more important roads that have been completed are: widening of Alexandra Road (from Delta Circus to Telok Blangah Road); Balestier Road; Pasir Panjang Road (from Power Station to Buona Vista Road); Jurong/Chua Chu Kang Link Road; New West Coast/Jurong Link Road; Queensway (from Rumah Bomba Circus to Holland Road) (formerly known as Outer Ring Road); Jalan Bukit Merah (Rumah Bomba Circus to Henderson Road); and Serangoon Garden/Braddell Link Road. More than half the work has been completed in respect of Ayer Rajah Road (from Clementi Road to Gillman Circus); Commonwealth Avenue (from Alexandra Road to North Buona Vista Road); Dunman Road Extension; and Farrer Road (Adam/Lornie Roads and Braddell Road which form the Outer Ring Road with Queensway) and they will all be completed within the Plan period.

ROADS DEVELOPMENT

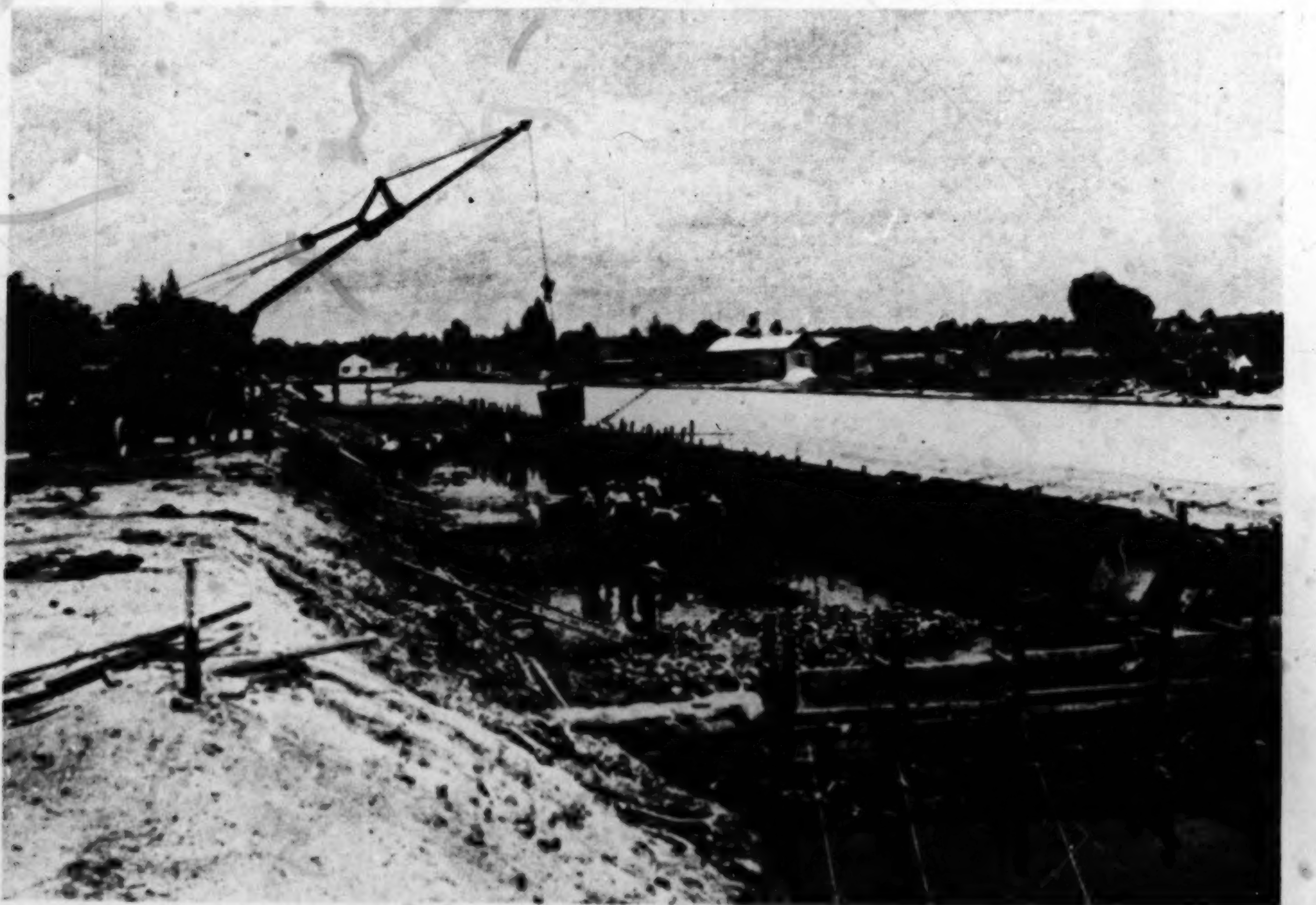


Bull Dozer with scraper box at work on the Jurong/West Coast Link Road.

Members of the Work Brigade helping in the construction of roads and drainage in the Queenstown area.

DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

Work in progress in the lining of a canal.



Construction work in progress in the lining of the Geylang River.

(*h*) *Drainage*

47. This is a scheme mainly designed for the alleviation of local flooding in Singapore. A programme, involving a total cost of $8.01 million during the Plan period and $6.58 million during the three years, 1961–1963, aimed at improving some of the major and minor drainage by widening, reconstructing and lining of canals and outlet drains. The progress of expenditure under this scheme is as shown below:

Project	1961		1962	
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure
	(In $ Millions)			
(i) Drainage Improvements ...	0.56	0.09	1.24	0.48
(ii) Major Drainage ...	1.05	0.17	0.20	0.30
(iii) Minor Drainage ...	0.85	0.22	1.04	0.15
Total ...	2.46	0.48	2.48	0.93

Project	1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)				%
(i) Drainage Improvements ...	1.00	0.38	2.80	0.95	34.3
(ii) Major Drainage ...	0.10	0.34	1.35	0.81	59.3
(iii) Minor Drainage ...	0.54	0.38	2.43	0.75	30.9
Total ...	1.64	1.10	6.58	2.51	38.1

Judging by the volume of expenditure, only about 38 per cent of the drains included under the Plan have been completed and the remaining ones are either under construction or have been abandoned or deferred. Some of the works completed are:— Drainage Improvements of Bedok area (Kampong Chai Chee), Chong Pang Village, Mandai Road to Woodlands Road, and major drainage at Pasir Panjang.

(*i*) *Bridges*

48. To help improve the flow of traffic on the roads, it was proposed to reconstruct 22 bridges by widening, redesigning or re-aligning them and to construct 8 new bridges, at a total cost of $10.43 million during the Plan period. The provision for the three years 1961–1963 was $8.40 million as against which the actual expenditure was only $2.29 million. Judging by the volume of expenditure, only about a quarter of the bridges included under the Plan have been completed and the remaining ones are either under construction or deferred or abandoned. Some of the more important bridges completed during the period are: Bukit Timah Bridges (2 reinforced concrete bridges, 1 timber bridge and 5 footbridges); Jambatan Merah; Sungei Whampoa (2 footbridges); Yio Chu Kang Road Bridge; Ayer Rajah Road Bridge. Some of the Bridges reconstructed are: Beach Road Bridge; Braddell Road Bridge No. 2; Clemenceau Avenue Bridge; Dhoby Ghaut Bridge; Edinburgh Bridge; Hertford Bridge; Jalan Besar Bridges (2 bridges); Lim Ah Woo Bridge; Syed Alwi Bridge; Lornie Road Bridge; Old Jambatan Merah. Besides, improvements have been effected to several rural and kampong bridges (24 timber and steel bridges and 21 footbridges).

(*j*) *Post Offices*

49. Arising from the strategic position of Singapore in the network of communications in the region, Singapore functions as a postal distribution depot for the whole area of Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo, Indonesia, Thailand and Philippines. Six new post offices and extensions to two post offices already existing were planned for the three years, 1961-1963. Four new post offices have been completed and extensions to both the post offices have also been carried out.

(*k*) *Telephones*

50. The development programme of the Singapore Telephone Board consisted of extension of general telephone services, improvement of trunk service and administrative development. The progress of expenditure under these schemes is as shown below:

Project	1961		1962	
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure
	(In $ Millions)			
Extensions to External plant	2.53	2.87	2.90	3.20
Instruments	0.68	0.55	0.70	0.78
Exchange Equipment	1.33	0.36	1.00	0.42
Land and Buildings	0.19	0.49	0.03	0.33
Miscellaneous	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.14
Total	4.89	4.44	4.78	4.87

Project	1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Per- centage
	(In $ Millions)				%
Extensions to External plant	2.62	2.43	8.05	8.50	105.7
Instruments	0.72	0.74	2.10	2.07	98.6
Exchange Equipment	0.77	1.20	3.10	1.98	63.9
Land and Buildings	0.18	0.02	0.40	0.84	210.0
Miscellaneous	0.15	0.15	0.46	0.46	100.0
Total	4.44	4.54	14.11	13.85	98.2

51. It will be seen that the schemes have been implemented at a rate faster than was originally contemplated and a sum of $13.85 million has been spent during the three years as against the provision of $14.11 million. The construction of the new Telephone House has been completed. Three new telephone exchanges at Nee Soon, Changi and Jurong have been constructed and extensions have been carried out to the existing exchanges. As the combined result of these, new connections have been given to 13,962 subscribers since 1960, bringing the total of subscribers now in Singapore to 48,667, and it is hoped to be able to give another 4,000 new connections in 1964. 283 new public telephones have been set up during the period making the number of public telephones now available to 523 instead of 240 in 1960.

(l) Multi-Storey Car Park

52. The proposal to build a Multi-Storey Car Park was not included in the original Plan but was later introduced in 1962. The proposal was to provide parking bays for 774 cars but this figure has been raised by another 108 bays with the recent decision to use the roof of the building for parking purposes too. With the rapidly growing volume of vehicular traffic in Singapore, parking space for cars has become a problem and this will go somewhere in mitigating the problem. The work on this is progressing satisfactorily and it is expected to be ready by the middle of 1964.

III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

53. The State has a level of social services comparing very favourably with that of most countries, perhaps the highest, in the whole of South-East Asia. Even still, an investment roughly equal to 40 per cent of the total expenditure under the Plan was proposed for social development. The objective in the main was to expand and improve some of the services. The schemes under this Sector fall under eight main heads; and the progress of expenditure under them is as shown below:

Head	1961		1962	
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure
	(In $ Millions)			
1. Health*	6.18	0.74	7.87	2.44
2. Education ...	22.04	6.91	25.77	12.48
3. Social Welfare ...	0.26	0.01	0.51	0.02
4. Housing ...	34.60	34.20	40.70	41.30
5. Sewerage	15.72	5.44	12.31	5.42
6. Community Services	0.81	0.15	2.06	0.06
7. Culture	4.48	0.98	4.62	1.54
8. Trade Union House	—	—	—	0.34
Total ...	84.09	48.43	93.84	63.60

Head	1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)				%
1. Health*	6.94	2.87	20.99	6.05	28.8
2. Education ...	25.35	13.20	73.16	32.59	44.5
3. Social Welfare ...	0.60	0.15	1.37	0.18	13.1
4. Housing	33.80	42.80	109.10	118.30	108.4
5. Sewerage	9.83	6.49	37.86	17.36	45.9
6. Community Services	2.35	0.02	5.22	0.23	4.4
7. Culture	1.60	5.72	10.70	8.25	77.1
8. Trade Union House	—	0.81	—	1.15	--
Total ...	80.47	72.06	258.40	184.11	71.3

* Includes Rural Markets, an item previously classified under Rural Development Schemes, Item I. 1.4 of "Land and Agricultural Development".

1. HEALTH

54. With the constitutional changes in Singapore, the Government and the City Council Health Services were amalgamated; and the schemes under this Head were conceived in the context of this amalgamation, with the main aim of adapting the services to the total needs of the community, with some reorganisation and decentralisation of the existing services, wherever necessary. Based no doubt on the calculation of the requirements for the expanding population, there are several schemes included under the Plan with what turned out to be a rather ambitious programme of buildings and purchase of equipment for new hospitals and expansion of existing hospitals, outdoor clinics and expansion of existing medical services.

55. In practice, however, it was found that the programme far outstripped the resources in trained personnel available in the State and it would not be possible to embark on expansion on the scale contemplated without robbing Peter to pay Paul or starving the existing institutions to man the new ones. The integration of the City Council and the Rural Board Health Services was in itself a major project imposing heavy strain on the resources of the Ministry. Added to this, because of the changes in the terms and conditions of certain grades and some other factors outside the control of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry experienced depletion of medical staff at a rate much higher than the normal staff wastage in the first 2 or 3 years of the Plan. Yet another factor was the concentration of effort on the development of the outpatient service which drew away all the available resources of the staff at the expense of other development in the hospitals.

56. Faced with this situation, most of the schemes were not approved by the Development Planning Committee. The progress in respect of the few schemes that were approved is shown on the opposite page. It will be seen that the actual expenditure during the three years is $2.74 million as against the Plan provision of $8.57 million representing as it does only 32 per cent. Regarding the Thomson Road District Hospital: nearly half of the construction work alone has been completed; the Chronic Sick Hospital and Mentally Defective Institution: these have been constructed in existing hospital blocks at the Woodbridge Hospital with the full complement of the necessary additional equipment; the Third Medical Unit: a third of the construction work has been completed; Outpatient Clinics: of the six approved, two are under construction; Polyclinics: two have been completed at Queenstown and Still Road; and School of Radiography: about a third of the work has been completed.

Scheme	1961		1962	
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure
	(In $ Millions)			
(*a*) Thomson Road District Hospital ...	1.59	0.01	0.13	0.11
(*b*) Chronic Sick Hospital and Mentally Defective Institution ...	0.26	0.01	0.39	—
(*c*) Third Medical Unit (100–120 beds) at the General Hospital ...	0.08	—	0.06	0.01
(*d*) Outpatient Clinics:				
(i) Outdoor Clinics including Combined Clinics ...	0.56	0.11	0.78	0.58
(ii) Maternity and Child Health cum School Health Clinics	0.15	—	0.55	0.03
(iii) School of Radiography ...	0.02	—	—	neg.
(*e*) Markets	0.08	0.01	1.17	0.02
Total ...	2.74	0.14	3.08	0.75

Scheme	1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)				%
(*a*) Thomson Road District Hospital ...	—	0.72	1.72	0.84	48.8
(*b*) Chronic Sick Hospital and Mentally Defective Institution ...	—	—	0.65	0.01	1.5
(*c*) Third Medical Unit (100–120 beds) at the General Hospital ...	—	0.35	0.14	0.36	257.1
(*d*) Outpatient Clinics:					
(i) Outdoor Clinics including Combined Clinics ...	0.77	0.42	2.11	1.11	52.6
(ii) Maternity and Child Health cum School Health Clinics	0.77	0.14	1.47	0.17	11.6
(iii) School of Radiography ...	—	0.03	0.02	0.03	150.0
(*e*) Markets	1.21	0.19	2.46	0.22	8.9
Total ...	2.75	1.85	8.57	2.74	32.0

2. EDUCATION

57. With a place in a primary school for every child already a near accomplished fact, the aim was to expand additional primary schools to the extent required for the increase in the number of school-going children on account of the increase in population; and, in the main, to expand facilities for post-primary and technical education, in the context of the Plan for industrial development in the State.

58. The details of the schemes included under this Head and the progress of expenditure under each scheme are shown on the page opposite. It will be seen that a total expenditure of $32.6 million has been incurred during the three years as against the provision of $73.2 million. In the sphere of school education, the Plan was to open 25 new primary schools, 22 vocational/commercial schools and 9 grammar/technical schools. Twenty-eight primary schools, 2 vocational/commercial schools, 3 technical schools and 9 secondary grammar schools have been opened; and 26 schools are under construction, of which 18 will be ready in 1964. While the expenditure incurred falls short of the provision made, it will be seen that the physical target has been substantially accomplished.

59. There are four other schemes under this Head: Headquarters Project, to construct a new building for the Headquarters; Expansion of the Teachers' Training College at Paterson Road; Capital Grants to Aided Schools for expansion and modernisation of schools; and the development of the Polytechnic. The progress under these schemes cannot be said to be satisfactory. The first two are still in the planning and designing stage and roughly one-sixth of the provision was expended under the third. Regarding the fourth, the development of the Polytechnic was conceived in three phases: Phase I was completed even before the Plan and further expansion in Phase II and III was included in the Plan. Roughly one-third of the amount contemplated under Phase II has been incurred, mainly on equipment.

3. SOCIAL WELFARE

60. The aim was limited to one of expanding the social services already existing to provide aid and assistance to those requiring it under the vissicitudes in life, like orphans, widows, the disabled, aged and infirm, etc. rather than the introduction of any new spectacular service. Seven projects were included in the Plan: (*a*) extension to Mt. Emily Girls' Home; (*b*) Girls' Approved School; (*c*) Girls' Hostel; (*d*) Junior Approved School; (*e*) Muslim Welfare Home; (*f*) National Recreational Centre; and (*g*) Rural Settlement. Except for the scheme on Rural Settlement which is in progress and will be completed in 1964, and the Muslim Welfare Home which was completed in 1961, all the schemes have been either abandoned (National Recreation Centre) or deferred (Extension to Mt. Emily Girls' Home, Girls' Approved School, Girls' Hostel, and Junior Approved School, though in the two latter cases, one Government quarters each has been made available for use as a Girls' Hostel and a Junior Approved School.).

Scheme	1961		1962	
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure
	(In $ Millions)			
1. Land Acquisition ...	1.49	0.38	2.34	0.86
2. Primary and Secondary Vocational Schools Building Programme	6.38	4.88	6.50	7.03
3. Secondary Academic Schools Building Programme	4.35		4.10	
4. Technical Schools Building Programme	2.05		4.40	
5. Equipment, Furniture and Fittings for Schools ...	1.65	0.37	2.20	0.52
6. Headquarters Project	—	—	0.50	—
7. Teachers' Training College	0.04	—	1.86	—
8. General Extensions (including Quarters) and improvements ...	0.97	0.15	0.72	0.42
9. Contribution to University of Malaya	0.17	—	—	2.20
10. Polytechnic ...	1.87	0.96	2.15	1.09
11. Capital Grants-in-Aid	3.07	0.17	1.00	0.36
Total ...	22.04	6.91	25.77	12.48

Scheme	1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Per-centage
	(In $ Millions)				%
1. Land Acquisition ...	2.50	0.88	6.33	2.12	33.5
2. Primary and Secondary Vocational Schools Building Programme	6.50	5.26	19.38	21.71	51.3
3. Secondary Academic Schools Building Programme	4.00	1.82	12.45		
4. Technical Schools Building Programme	4.00	2.72	10.45		
5. Equipment, Furniture and Fittings for Schools ...	1.75	0.81	5.60	1.70	30.4
6. Headquarters Project	0.50	—	1.00	—	—
7. Teachers' Training College	1.00	—	2.90	—	—
8. General Extensions (including Quarters) and improvements ...	0.70	0.60	2.39	1.17	48.9
9. Contribution to University of Malaya	—	—	0.17	2.20	1,294.1
10. Polytechnic ...	3.40	0.80	7.42	2.85	38.4
11. Capital Grants-in-Aid	1.00	0.31	5.07	0.84	16.6
Total ...	25.35	13.20	73.16	32.59	44.5

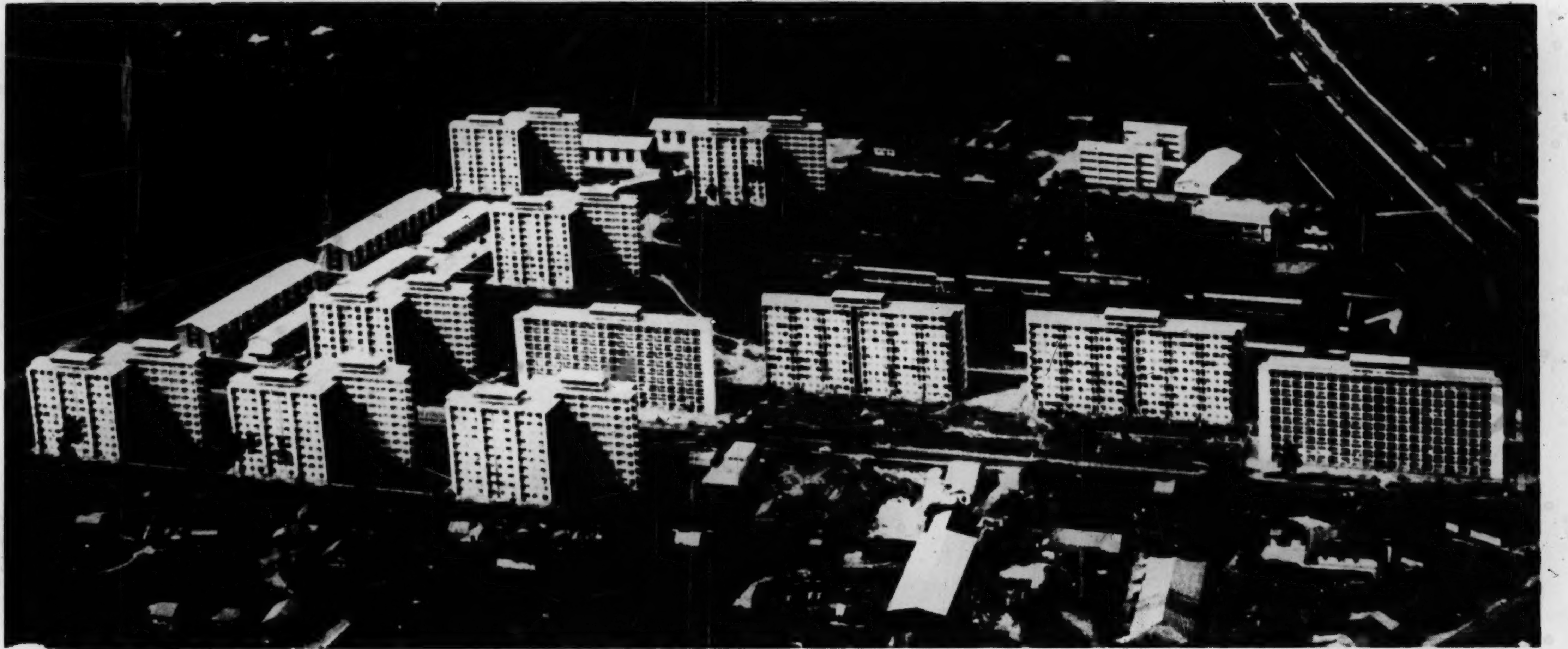
4. HOUSING

61. In the context of the historical circumstances in which Singapore developed with an immigrant community depending largely on trade, a heavy concentration of population in the central business area of the city became a characteristic of Singapore. This, coupled with the steadily growing population, made housing an urgent and important item in development; and the aim was to construct 39,271 housing units during the Plan period at a cost of $153.1 million. A sum of $118.3 million has been spent during 1961–1963 as against a provision of $109.10 million, and 29,635 housing units have been constructed as against the target of 26,521 housing units for the period. This is one Head where the performance has been strikingly impressive. Some of the housing estates developed during the period are: Queenstown Estate — 12,000 units; Bukit Ho Swee Estate — 7,000 units; St. Michael Estate — 3,500 units; MacPherson Estate — 2,500 units; Tanjong Rhu/Fort Road Estate — 2,200 units; and Kallang Estate — 1,500 units.

The ten-storey Selegie Integrated School was opened by Dr. Toh Chin Chye, Deputy Prime Minister in January 1963.

The Kallang Primary School: an example of the type of primary schools put up under the Development Plan.

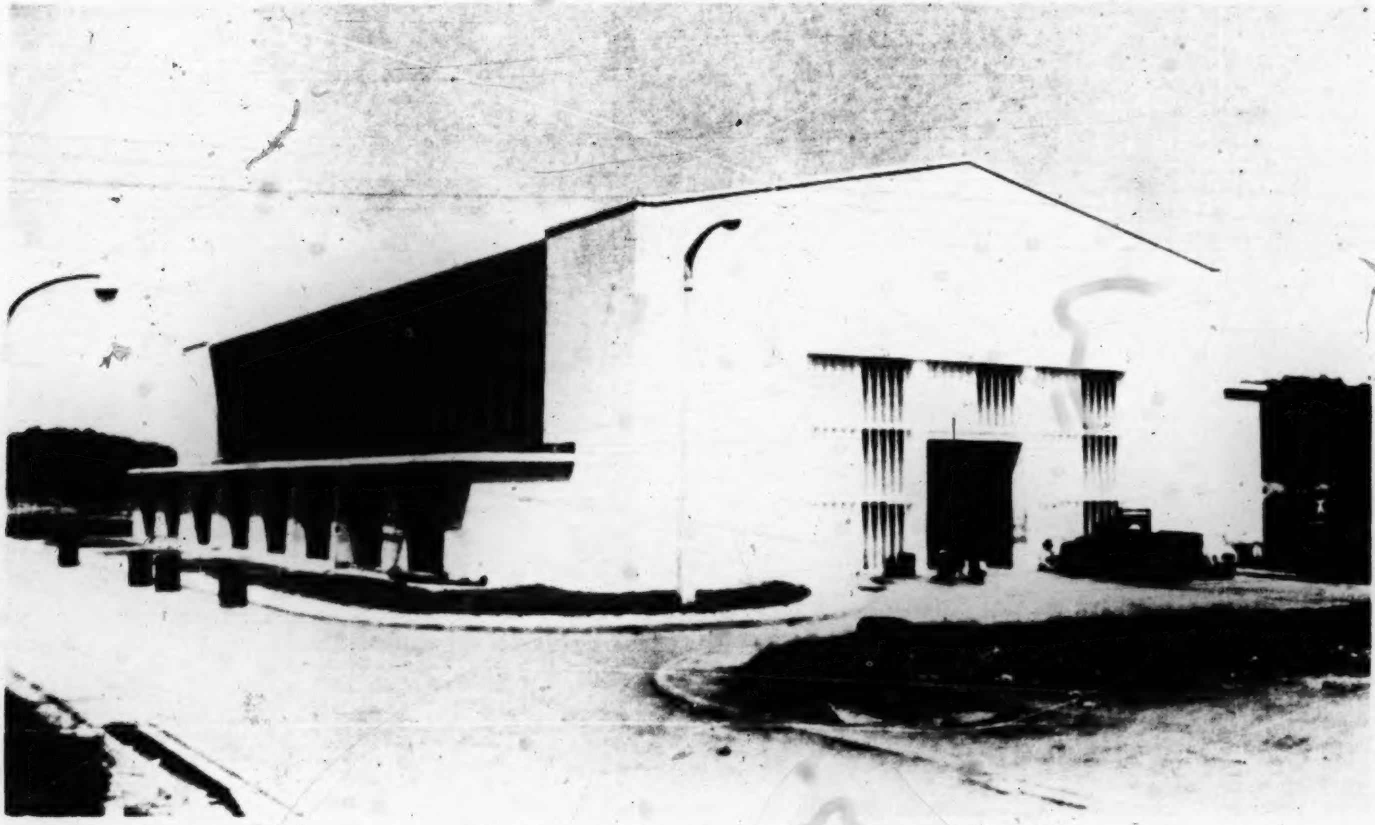
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT



An aerial view of the MacPherson Housing Estate.

An aerial view of the St. Michael's Housing Estate.

The Thomson Road District Hospital.



The Kim Chuan Road Sewerage Disposal Centre.

5. SEWERAGE

62. The aim was an extension of the sewerage system to areas that were being developed outside the City limits and the improvement of the existing system so as to arrest overloading and deterioration of the capital assets. The schemes included under the Plan and the progress of expenditure under each scheme is shown below:

Scheme	1961		1962	
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure
	(In $ Millions)			
1. Main Sewers ...	1.50	0.94	1.80	1.05
Minor Sewers ...	1.00	0.61	1.60	0.66
Other Works (Sewers, Stores, Apparatus, etc.) ...	0.86	0.01	1.75	neg.
2. Pumping Stations ...	1.91	0.69	4.70	1.10
3. Sewage and Sludge Disposal Works ...	3.75	0.34	1.86	1.29
4. Ulu Pandan Scheme ...	6.70	2.86	0.60	1.32
Total ...	15.72	5.45	12.31	5.42

Scheme	1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)				%
1. Main Sewers ...	1.90	1.06	5.20	3.05	58.7
Minor Sewers ...	1.70	0.96	4.30	2.23	51.8
Other Works (Sewers, Stores, Apparatus, etc.) ...	1.90	—	4.51	0.01	0.2
2. Pumping Stations ...	3.20	3.36	9.81	5.15	52.5
3. Sewage and Sludge Disposal Works ...	0.83	0.59	6.44	2.22	34.5
4. Ulu Pandan Scheme ...	0.30	0.52	7.60	4.70	61.8
Total ...	9.83	6.49	37.86	17.36	45.9

During the period about 27 miles of main and minor sewers have been constructed; 48,914 ft. of rising mains installed; 7,855 new premises connected to the sewerage system; and ten new pumps installed. Ulu Pandan Sewerage Works and Phase III of Kim Chuan Road Sewage Disposal Works have been completed. The opening of the Jurong Sewerage Disposal Works in November 1963 marked the first phase of the extensive Sewerage system designed to meet the requirements of the fast growing Jurong Industrial Area.

6. COMMUNITY SERVICES

63. The schemes under this Head consist in the main of the development of parks, playgrounds and swimming pools. The expansion of the Fire Brigade was also included under this Head. The details of the schemes and the expenditure incurred under each are shown below:

Scheme	1961		1962	
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure
	(In $ Millions)			
1. Children's Playgrounds ...	0.03	—	0.03	0.01
2. Parks and Open Spaces ...	0.18	0.15	0.34	—
3. Swimming Pools ...	0.46	—	0.31	—
4. Van Kleef Aquarium Improvement ...	0.03	neg.	—	neg.
5. Equipment for maintenance of parks, etc. ...	—	—	0.02	—
6. Beach Resorts ...	0.11		0.05	—
7. Fire Brigade ...	—	—	1.31	0.05
Total ...	0.81	0.15	2.06	0.06

Scheme	1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)				%
1. Children's Playgrounds	0.03	neg.	0.09	0.01	11.1
2. Parks and Open Spaces ...	0.35	0.01	0.87	0.16	18.1
3. Swimming Pools ...	0.50	—	1.27	—	—
4. Van Kleef Aquarium Improvement ...	—	0.01	0.03	0.01	33.3
5. Equipment for maintenance of parks, etc. ...	0.01	—	0.03	—	—
6. Beach Resorts ...	0.15	—	0.31	—	—
7. Fire Brigade ...	1.31	neg.	2.62	0.05	1.9
Total ...	2.35	0.02	5.22	0.23	4.4

It will be seen that the total expenditure incurred during the three years is only $230,000 as against the provision of $5.22 million. Representing as it does no more than 4.4 per cent the progress under this Head cannot be said to be satisfactory. A playground at Jalan Ampat, a Safety First Playground at Kallang, one park, Crawford Park, and the parkway, the Duxton Plain Parkway, have been opened during the period. The schemes for the development of a scenic park at Mt. Faber commenced in November 1963. Those for the re-construction of the spectator stands at the Jalan Besar Stadium and Farrer Park Athletic Centre are still in the planning stage. An emergency generating plant has been set up in the Van Kleef Aquarium and some minor improvements to the institution have also been carried out at a cost lesser than what was originally estimated.

64. The proposal for the construction of new swimming pools at the Queenstown and Kallang Park or on some other alternative sites was temporarily suspended by the Development Planning Committee pending further study on the economies of the swimming pools based on public demand, existing facilities, running costs, and possible revenue, etc. The question is also under consideration whether swimming pools cannot be provided as part of the facilities in the new National Stadium that is proposed to be constructed.

65. Regarding the expansion of the Fire Brigade services, the construction of a new fire station intended for the Toa Payoh, Upper Serangoon and Yio Chu Kang area was delayed pending the selection of a suitable site for the location of the fire station. The site for the fire station has since been selected but pending a review of the overall fire services available and necessary for the requirements in the State, the question of expansion of the fire services has been deferred for consideration under the next Plan. In the meantime, some small expenditure has been incurred for the purchase of two new ambulances and the conversion of the auxiliary fire station at Serangoon Road into an operational one.

7. CULTURE

66. These are schemes designed to help develop in the people of the State a common national outlook and a spirit of common loyalty by the use of the mass communication media such as broadcasting and television. The main items in the programme have been the expansion of broadcasting services and the establishment of a television service. In the sound broadcasting service, better facilities have been provided for the people, including extension of broadcasting hours and additional news coverage and in general better quality programmes. The television service was inaugurated in February, 1963 as a Pilot Service operating on one channel from temporary studios. In April, 1963, the regular T.V. Service was established with extended hours of transmission. Within seven months, on 23rd November, 1963, a second channel was introduced and hours of transmission were further extended. The Service has proved to be immensely popular as in the very short period after the introduction of the service, as many as 35,000 licences have been issued. The scheme for the expansion of broadcasting has been very nearly implemented. Of the remaining ones, two schemes, namely, expansion of the Government Printing Office and the National Library have been completed; and two schemes, namely National Art Gallery and Academy of Arts have been deferred. The progress of expenditure under the schemes is as shown on the following page.

8. TRADE UNION HOUSE

67. This is a scheme for the construction of a Trade Union House-cum-Conference Hall at a cost of $4.5 million not originally included in the Plan but later introduced in 1962. The scheme is progressing satisfactorily with about a third of the provision already spent and it will be completed by the end of 1964.

Scheme	1961		1962	
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure
	(In $ Millions)			
1. Extension and Development of Radio, Information and Publicity Services	0.50	0.29	0.50	0.04
2. Broadcasting Studios, Club-house and Transmitter ...	—	—	0.25	—
3. Other Projects for Development of Broadcasting Division ...	0.20	0.02	—	0.10
4. Printing Machinery	0.62	0.12	—	0.41
5. Extension to Printing Factory	0.02	0.01	—	neg.
6. Television ...	2.80	—	2.07	0.99
7. National Art Gallery	—	—	0.75	—
8. Academy of Arts ...	—	—	0.50	—
9. Open Air Theatres, including listening sets	0.04	0.05	0.10	—
10. National Library ...	0.30	0.50	0.45	—
Total ...	4.48	0.99	4.62	1.54

Scheme	1963		1961–1963		
	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Per-centage
	(In $ Millions)				%
1. Extension and Development of Radio, Information and Publicity Services	0.50	1.38	1.50	1.71	114.0
2. Broadcasting Studios, Club-house and Transmitter ...	—	—	0.25	—	—
3. Other Projects for Development of Broadcasting Division ...	—	0.02	0.20	0.14	70.0
4. Printing Machinery	—	0.09	0.62	0.62	100.0
5. Extension to Printing Factory	—	—	0.02	0.01	50.0
6. Television ...	1.00	4.23	5.87	5.22	89.0
7. National Art Gallery	—	—	0.75	—	—
8. Academy of Arts ...	—	—	0.50	—	—
9. Open Air Theatres, including listening sets	0.10	—	0.24	0.05	20.8
10. National Library ...	—	—	0.75	0.50	66.7
Total ...	1.60	5.72	10.70	8.25	77.1

IV. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

68. Under this sector are grouped the development programmes for some administrative departments like Police, Prisons, Customs and Excise Department, Defence, etc. The provision made for the several departments and the actual expenditure incurred during the three years are shown below:

Department	Total Plan Provision 1961–1964	Capital Outlay 1961–1963 Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
	(In $ Millions)			%
1. Police	7.50	5.94	1.58	26.6
2. Prisons	2.17	2.17	2.21	101.8
3. Judicial	0.03	0.03	—	—
4. Customs	0.77	0.77	0.42	54.5
5. Vehicles Department* ...	—	—	—	—
6. P.W.D.: General Improvements to Government Buildings and Quarters	2.13	1.63	2.28	139.9
7. Defence	0.14	0.14	3.39	2,421.4
8. Statistics	—	—	0.30	—
Total ...	12.74	10.68	10.68	95.3

* Now included under Item I. 3. (1): Multi-storey Car Park and Car Parking.

69. It will be seen that the expenditure on Prisons, Defence and Improvements to Government Buildings has exceeded the provision made. Regarding Prisons, the schemes originally included in the Plan were provisional with only a tentative provision for a few schemes as there was then a Prisons Inquiry Commission appointed for considering the question of Prisons Reforms and their report was awaited at the time the Plan was being drawn up. Their report was received by Government only in December 1960 and in the light of the recommendations accepted by Government in the White Paper (Cmd. 30 of 1961) schemes could be drawn up only in late 1961, when the Plan was already in operation in its first year. This necessitated substantial revisions in the provision in excess of what was originally provided under the Plan and this accounts for the actual expenditure being in excess of the Plan provision.

70. Regarding Defence, the provision originally made was only $140,000 whereas the actual expenditure was $3.39 million. The reason for this abnormal increase in expenditure is that the original scheme was only to complete the raising of one Infantry Regiment, but it was later decided in 1962 to raise the Second Infantry Regiment.

71. The provision for three years for Improvements to Government Buildings was only $1.63 million whereas actual expenditure incurred is $2.28 million. The reason for this increase is that there was no set programme for the improvements to Government buildings and quarters when the Plan was drawn up. Repair and renovation works were taken up from time to time on an as-required basis and this accounts for the increase in expenditure.

72. The increase in expenditure under the above three Heads is, however, offset by the poor expenditure under the Police and Customs Departments. This is largely due to the subsequent decision to abandon or defer many of the schemes under these Departments for the reason that they were considered either not essential or only of low priority. The schemes abandoned are mostly those relating to the construction of quarters for Division III and IV Government Officers following the decision to house such officers as far as possible in the Housing and Development Board flats close to their place of work instead of constructing new quarters for them.

73. The scheme under Statistics is one for the setting up of an Electronic Data Processing Unit in the Statistics Department at a cost of $1.37 million. This was not included in the original plan but was subsequently introduced in 1963. In March 1964 with the setting up of this electronic machine, Government hope to be able to produce statistics — particularly those relating to trade statistics, civil service payrolls, electoral rolls, etc. — more efficiently and to expand the scope and utility of its statistical services.

V. CONCLUSION

74. The objective of the Plan was in the main two-fold: (i) to increase the National Income at a rate adequate at least to match the growth in population; and (ii) to expand the employment opportunities to absorb the additions to the labour force on account of the growing population and to eliminate at least in part the existing unemployment. The main emphasis under the Plan was accordingly laid on Economic Development with a view to creating conditions favourable for industrial growth by the two-fold method of (i) Government functioning as the spearhead for industrialisation by direct participation in industry and providing the necessary assistance; and (ii) building a solid base of the infrastructure for industrialisation by the development of essential services like power, water, gas, port, transport and communications. Consistent with this major objective of Economic Development, the aim in Social Development was limited largely to one of maintaining the level of social services rather than expanding the range by introducing any new services. The schemes under Public Administration are only the development programmes for some administrative departments.

75. In the sphere of Economic Development, a total sum of $286.03 million has been spent during the three years as against the provision of $381.94 million, representing 74.9 per cent. In the main, the Economic Development Board has been set up as the spearhead for Economic Development and Government's instrument for direct participation in industry; and, during the two and a half years that it has been in existence, it has succeeded in making a sizeable impact on the Plan for Economic Development in the State. Pioneer certificates have been granted to 113 industries with plans to produce among them 255 commodities, with a total authorised capital of $650.65 million and a total subscribed capital of $225.38 million.

76. Similarly, the Jurong Industrial Estate is making rapid progress. The scheme for wharf development in Jurong has been taken up. The land marked for development equal to about 1,000 acres has been cleared and levelled; roads have been laid and earthwork for a railway line linking the estate with the main railway system in the State has been completed. Sites have been given for 47 industries and tentative allocations have been made for 35 others covering in all a total area of 781 acres. Two industries have started production, including the important one of the National Iron & Steel Mills Ltd.; and about 25 industries will be going into production in the coming months.

77. The extension of the Pasir Panjang Power Station, as alike the construction of the new power station at Pasir Panjang, is proceeding apace; and, in the meantime, to cope with the demand for additional power, two 11.25 Mw. sets have been successfully commissioned at St. James' Power Station. The distribution lines have also been completed for the supply of power for the Jurong industrial area. The capacity of the gas plant has been enlarged from 600,000 units per day to 1,000,000 units per day, and the number of consumers has increased from 23,000 to 45,000. The water supply schemes have not, however, kept pace with the growth in electricity and gas. The Johore River Scheme is the main scheme for augmenting the supply of water. The execution of this scheme has been delayed. As a stop-gap arrangement to provide for additional supply of water especially during periods of drought until the Johore River Scheme gets ready, the Scudai River Scheme

has been taken up for execution as one of top priority and will be completed by the middle of 1964 when it will augment the supply of water to the State by 30 million gallons a day.

78. For port improvement, four new berths on the East Wharf measuring a total length of 2,500 feet with a depth alongside of 27 feet have been constructed, though with the growing volume of trade, the congestion at the port is a continuing phenomenon and further schemes for the development of the port are under consideration. The construction of the New Passenger Terminal Building at the Airport has been completed, and the runway of the Singapore Airport has been extended to one of 9,000 feet, making it the longest among those in South-East Asia. The progress in the construction of roads and bridges has also been satisfactory.

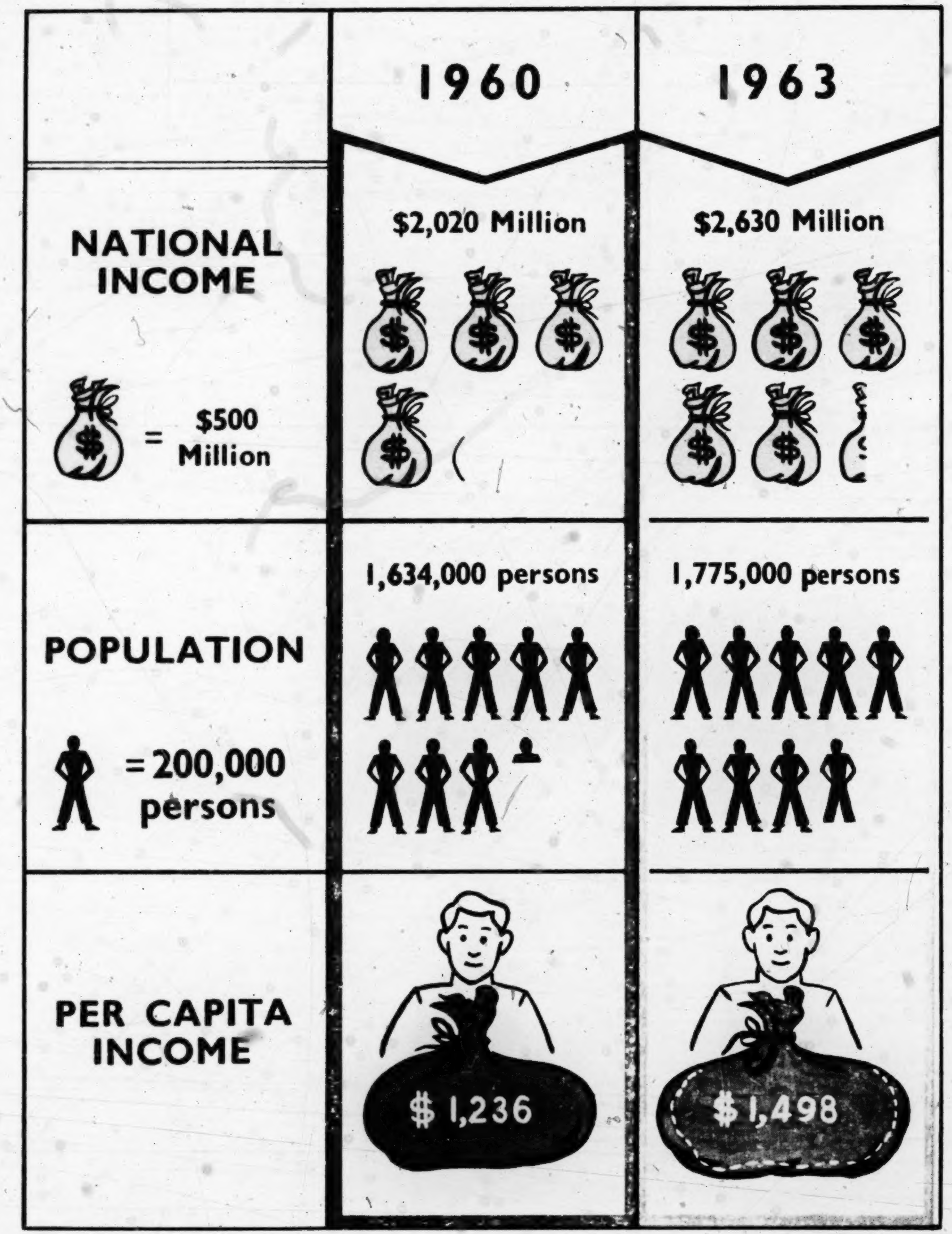
79. In the sphere of Social Development, the emphasis has been mainly on Education and Health. In Education, the stage is happily reached when every child is assured of a place in the school for primary education. Beyond the primary stage, the progress under grammar/technical schools and commercial/vocational schools has been satisfactory. The expansion of the Polytechnic as a means to enlarge the facilities for the training of technical personnel that would be required to meet the requirements of the Plan for industrialisation in the State, is proceeding apace, though the facilities for technical education would have to be expanded very much more in the future, to build up an adequate reservoir of trained personnel that the programme for industrialisation would demand in the years to come. Under Health, the progress has been disappointing because of the shortage of adequate medical personnel, and this would require more careful planning in the next Plan, so as to augment the supply of trained medical personnel on the one side and to equate the Plan with available resources in personnel on the other. The progress in the other fields under Social Development has been satisfactory. In particular, the achievement in Housing has been quite impressive: 29,635 units have been built as against the target of 26,521 units and, considering the problem of housing in the City, this is a welcome development enough for some gratification. The Television service has been set up and it is successful and popular as evidenced by the fact that about 35,000 licences were issued so far.

80. In the sphere of Public Administration, the progress calls for no special comment, though many of the schemes under some departments like Police and Customs have been abandoned or deferred.

81. As for the impact of the Plan on the economy, it must be remembered that the Plan was, in the conditions of the State's free economy, limited in objective to stimulating economic development by Government investment in some basic sectors calculated to help, generate and foster development but with no attempt to seek, regulate, canalise or control the development in the private sector. The impact on the economy will naturally be the combined effect of the activities in the public and private sectors. Resting on the assumption that there will be a gross capital formation in the State equal to 20 per cent of the gross national product every year, the aim

CHART 6.

NATIONAL INCOME AND POPULATION 1960 AND 1963



was to promote a steady rate of economic growth adequate at least to [illegible] the effect of the growth in population and to provide additional employment opportunities for a sizeable number of the unemployed among the economically active population in the State. While it cannot be said that the method of computation of capital formation and national income in the State is fool-proof or very satisfactory by abstract standards, the estimates prepared by the Statistics Department show that the national income has increased from $2,020 million in 1960, on the eve of the introduction of the Plan, to $2,630 million in 1963, registering a total increase of 30.2 per cent during the three years or an average rate of increase of 9.2 per cent a year. The population has grown during the period from 1,634,000 in 1960 to 1,775,000 in 1963. In spite of this, the per capita income has increased from $1,236 in 1960 to $1,498 in 1963, registering an increase of $262 during the three years or an average of 6.6 per cent a year. If the objective was to provide for an increase in national income equal to the growth in the population so as to arrest the threat to the standard of living in the community by the growth in population, the Plan has more than succeeded in its objective. Also, it compares quite favourably with the rate of growth attained in the same period in several countries in Asia.

82. With the growth in employment opportunities lying spread in the entire economy, public and private, and the several peculiar characteristics in the employment pattern in the State like petty trade and hawkers employed on their own account, forming not an inconsequential part, the employment statistics that are available have several limitations; and, in any event, they are not adequate to make even a rough guess of the actual additional employment that has been created during the period. An assessment of the Plan fulfillment by this test can therefore be neither satisfactory nor is it even feasible.

83. This survey is limited to the performance during the first three years of the Plan. The current year is the last year of the Plan. The expenditure under the Plan has been showing a steady rise from $135.97 million in 1961 to $154.27 million in 1962, and to $190.08 million in 1963. For the current year, a sum of $337.46* million has been provided for development and it is hoped that, with the greater effort that is to be expected in the final year of the Plan in an attempt to attain as much of the Plan targets as possible, the progress will be satisfactory, in a manner not only in keeping with the performance in the past but surpassing it, and that a substantial part of the main targets under the Plan would be realised.

84. The Plan is only a means to an end: towards building a stable and prosperous society with better living standards and the prospect of a richer and fuller life for all. In this, the first Plan was only one in the series of Plans required for the development of a stable self-generating economy in the State; and Government are now engaged in the preparation of the next Plan, in the context of the new situation with the formation of Malaysia and the Common Market, for the six years, 1965–1970. Surveying the progress of the effort during the three years that lie behind and armed and encouraged by the experience gained, we look forward with increased confidence to the next Plan.

*** Including the Development Estimates of Statutory Bodies.**

TABLE 1

DEVELOPMENT PLAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES, 1961–1964

(In $ Millions)

——	1961	1962	1963	1964	Total	Balance Required in 1965
I.—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
1.—***Land and Agricultural Development***						
(i) Land Purchases for General Development and Resettlement	3.31	3.00	2.50	2.50	11.31	—
(ii) Swamp Reclamation Schemes	0.20	1.20	1.30	1.30	4.00	0.50
(iii) Flood Alleviation Schemes ..	2.43	3.52	3.03	2.83	11.81	2.90
(iv) Rural Development Schemes	4.91	8.47	6.64	6.08	26.10	—
(v) Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Station, Sembawang	0.05	—	—	—	0.05	—
Sub-Total: 1. Land and Agricultural Development ..	10.90	16.19	13.47	12.71	53.27	3.40
2.—*Industry and Commerce*						
(i) Economic Development Board ..	40.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00	—
(ii) Kallang Project ..	0.50	4.50	20.00	15.00	40.00	3.20
(iii) Jurong Project ..	1.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	45.00	—
(iv) Land Acquisition for industrialisation and other developments costs for industrialisation	5.60	—	—	—	5.60	—
(v) Electricity	19.40	11.80	34.42	22.88	78.50	—
(vi) Water	9.10	14.45	16.73	13.95	54.23	10.13
(vii) Gas	1.76	4.72	3.70	3.85	14.03	—
Sub-Total: 2. Industry and Commerce ..	77.36	69.47	99.85	90.68	337.36	13.33

(In $ Millions)

——	1961	1962	1963	1964	Total	Balance Required in 1965
3.—*Transport and Communications*						
(i) East Wharf Development ..	6.70	6.00	—	—	12.70	—
(ii) Improvement of Singapore River..	2.00	3.70	5.00	5.00	15.70	5.40
(iii) Marine Services ..	0.09	0.01	—	—	0.10	—
(iv) Meteorological Services ..	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.15	—
(v) Civil Aviation ..	4.47	4.08	1.71	0.64	10.90	—
(vi) Telecommunications ..	3.60	3.00	2.77	3.51	12.88	—
(vii) Roads	3.90	9.30	8.10	8.30	29.60	—
(viii) Drainage	2.19	1.69	1.34	1.32	6.54	—
(ix) Bridges	2.67	2.33	2.90	2.53	10.43	—
(x) Posts	0.24	0.17	0.29	0.17	0.87	0.12
(xi) Telephone Board ..	4.89	4.78	4.44	3.34	17.45	—
Sub-Total: 3. Transport and Communications..	30.78	35.14	26.58	24.82	117.32	5.52
Total: I. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	119.04	120.80	139.90	128.21	507.95	22.25
II.—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
1. Health	6.12	9.78	7.70	12.20	35.80	—
2. Education	22.04	25.77	25.35	21.32	94.48	—
3. Social Welfare	0.26	0.51	0.60	0.40	1.77	—
4. Housing	34.60	40.70	33.80	44.50	153.60	41.00
5. Sewerage	15.72	12.31	9.83	9.50	47.36	—
6. Community Services ..	0.57	1.94	2.00	1.56	6.07	—
7. Culture	4.48	4.62	1.60	0.10	10.80	—
Total: II. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	83.79	95.63	80.88	89.58	349.88	41.00

(In $ Millions)

——	1961	1962	1963	1964	Total	Balance Required in 1965
III.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION						
1. Police	0.65	3.01	2.28	1.56	7.50	—
2. Prisons	2.12	0.05	—	—	2.17	—
3. Judicial	0.03	—	—	—	0.03	—
4. Customs	0.36	0.41	—	—	0.77	—
5. Vehicles Department ..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.45	—
6. General Improvement to Government Buildings and Quarters	0.63	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.13	—
7. Defence	0.14	—	—	—	0.14	—
Total: III. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	4.03	4.07	2.88	2.21	13.19	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	206.86	220.50	223.66	220.00	871.02	63.25

Source: *State of Singapore Development Plan, 1961–1964,* Government Printer, Singapore, page 35.

TABLE 2

REVISION OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES, 1961–1964

(In $ Millions)

——	Original Plan Cost	Revised Plan Cost	Difference (+ or –)
I.—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
1.—*Land and Agricultural Development*			
(i) Land Purchases for General Development and Resettlement ..	11.31	24.36	+13.05
(ii) Swamp Reclamation Schemes ..	4.00	4.00	—
(iii) Flood Alleviation Schemes ..	11.81	15.03	+ 3.22
(iv) Rural Development Schemes ..	1.77 (*b*)	3.45	+ 1.68
(v) Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Station Sembawang ..	0.05	0.05	—
(vi) Abattoir	3.63	4.63	+ 1.00
(vii) Equipment for Public Works (*a*) ..	—	0.64	+ 0.64
(viii) Bedok Reclamation (*a*) ..	—	1.50	+ 1.50
(ix) Urban Redevelopment (*a*) ..	—	10.00	+10.00
(x) Engineering Investigation for Development Projects (*a*) ..	—	0.25	+ 0.25
Sub-Total: 1. Land and Agricultural Development ..	32.57	63.91	+31.34
2.—*Industry and Commerce*			
(i) Economic Development Board ..	100.00	100.00	—
(ii) Kallang Project	40.00	28.50	– 11.50
(iii) Jurong Project	45.00	45.00	—
(iv) Land Acquisition for industrialisation and other developments costs for industrialisation	5.60	6.31	+ 0.71
(v) Electricity	78.50	143.04 (*f*)	+64.54
(vi) Water	54.23	58.32 (*f*)	+ 4.09
(vii) Gas	14.03	16.79 (*f*)	+ 2.76
Sub-Total: 2. Industry and Commerce ..	**337.36**	**397.96**	**+60.60**

(In $ Millions)

	Original Plan Cost	Revised Plan Cost	Difference (+ or —)
3.—*Transport and Communications*			
(i) East Wharf Development ..	12.70	12.70	—
(ii) Singapore River Improvement ..	15.70	0.23	—15.47
(iii) Marine Services	0.10	0.10	—
(iv) Meteorological Services ..	0.15	0.07	— 0.08
(v) Civil Aviation	10.90	10.55	— 0.35
(vi) Telecommunications	12.88	18.70	+ 5.82
(vii) Roads	50.41 (*b*)	47.58	— 2.83
(viii) Drainage	8.01 (*b*)	14.05	+ 6.04
(ix) Bridges	10.61 (*b*)	6.90	— 3.71
(x) Posts	0.87	0.99	+ 0.12
(xi) Telephone Board	17.45	17.45	—
(xii) Multi-storey Car Park and Car Parking (*c*) ..	0.45	2.90	+ 2.45
Sub-Total: 3. Transport and Communications ..	140.23	132.22	— 8.01
Total: I. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ..	510.16	594.09	+83.93
II.—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
1. Health	32.74(*b*)	27.98	— 4.76
2. Education	94.48	106.40	+11.92
3. Social Welfare	1.77	2.33	+ 0.56
4. Housing	153.60	207.60	+54.00
5. Sewerage	47.36	70.83	+32.47
6. Community Services	7.37 (*b*)	8.53	+ 1.16
7. Culture	10.80	17.24	+ 6.44
8. Trade Union House (*a*)	..	4.38	+ 4.38
Total: II. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ..	348.12	445.29	+97.17

(In $ Millions)

	Original Plan Cost	Revised Plan Cost	Difference (+ or —)
III.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION			
1. Police	7.50	6.17	— 1.33
2. Prisons	2.17	3.12	+ 0.95
3. Judicial (*d*)	0.03	—	— 0.03
4. Customs	0.77	0.96	+ 0.19
5. Vehicles Department (*e*)	—	—	—
6. General Improvement to Government Buildings and Quarters	2.13	4.11	+ 1.98
7. Defence	0.14	0.25	+ 0.11
8. Statistics (*a*)	—	1.37	+ 1.37
Total: III. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	12.74	15.98	+ 3.24
GRAND TOTAL	871.02	1,055.36	+184.34

Notes:

(*a*) Not originally in the Plan.

(*b*) The original Plan Provision of $26.10 million for this item as shown in Tables 3.1 and 7.3 of the *State of Singapore: Development Plan, 1961–1964* has been reduced to $1.77 million, as a result of redistributing $24.33 million as follows:

Item I. 3 (vii): Roads, additional $18.98 million for rural roads, and $1.84 million for street lighting out of $2.88 million for "Electricity and Water".

Item I. 3 (viii): Drainage, additional $1.47 million for rural drainage.

Item I. 3 (ix): Bridges, additional $0.18 million for rural bridges.

Item II. 1: Health, additional $0.57 million for rural Markets.

Item II. 6: Community Services, additional $1.29 million for rural drainage.

(*c*) Now includes figures previously shown under III. 5: Vehicles Department.

(*d*) Deleted in the 1964 Development Estimates.

(*e*) Now included in I. 3 (xii): Multi-Storey Car Park and Car Parking.

(*f*) Based on figures shown in P.U.B. Annual Estimates.

TABLE 3

DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROVISION AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1961-1963

(In $ Millions)

SECTOR (denoted thus: I, II, III) HEAD (denoted thus: 1, 2, 3, etc.) SCHEME (denoted thus: (i), (ii), etc.)	Original Plan Provision 1961-1964	1961			1962			1963			1961—1963		
		Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%
I.—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
1.—*Land and Agricultural Development*													
(i) Land Purchases for General Development and Resettlement ..	11.31	3.31	2.46	74.3	3.00	2.90	96.7	2.50	4.65	186.0	8.81	10.01	113.6
(ii) Swamp Reclamation Schemes..	4.00	0.20	0.03	14.5	1.20	0.12	10.0	1.30	0.04	3.1	2.70	0.19	7.0
(iii) Flood Alleviation Schemes	11.81	2.43	1.15	47.0	3.52	0.49	13.9	3.03	0.07	2.3	8.98	1.71	19.0
(iv) Rural Development Schemes (*b*)	1.77	0.92	0.11	11.6	0.55	0.56	101.8	0.17	0.71	417.6	1.64	1.38	84.8
(v) Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Station, Sembawang ..	0.05	0.05	neg.	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.02	40.0
(vi) Abattoir	3.63	—	—	—	2.03	—	—	0.95	—	—	2.98	—	—
(vii) Equipment for Public Works (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.13	—	—	0.14	—
(viii) Bedok Reclamation (*a*) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ix) Urban Re-development (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(x) Engineering Investigation for Development Projects (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total: 1. Land and Agricultural Development ..	32.59	6.91	3.75	54.3	10.30	4.10	39.8	7.95	5.60	70.4	25.16	13.45	53.5

TABLE 3—*continued*

(In $ Millions)

SECTOR (denoted thus: I, II, III) HEAD (denoted thus: 1, 2, 3, etc.) SCHEME (denoted thus: (i), (ii), etc.)	Original Plan Provision 1961-1964	1961			1962			1963			1961—1963		
		Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%
2.—*Industry and Commerce*													
(i) Economic Development Board ..	100.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	100.0	20.00	20.00	100.0	80.00	80.00	100.0
(ii) Kallang Project ..	40.00	0.50	—	—	4.50	0.02	0.4	20.00	—	—	25.00	0.02	0.1
(iii) Jurong Project ..	45.00	1.00	0.51	50.8	14.00	20.34	145.3	15.00	11.50	76.7	30.00	32.35	107.8
(iv) Land Acquisition for industrialisation and other development costs for Industrialisation ..	5.60	5.60	4.81	85.9	—	0.07	—	—	0.40	—	5.60	5.28	94.3
(v) Electricity (*f*) ..	78.50	19.40	15.27	78.7	11.80	16.89	143.1	24.42	35.29	144.5	55.62	67.45	121.3
(vi) Water (*f*)	54.23	9.10	2.77	30.5	14.45	4.24	29.4	16.73	11.40	68.3	40.28	18.41	45.7
(vii) Gas (*f*)	14.03	1.76	1.55	88.0	4.72	3.45	73.1	3.70	3.40	92.2	10.18	8.40	82.5
Sub-Total: 2. Industry and Commerce ..	337.36	77.36	64.91	83.9	69.47	65.01	94.6	99.85	81.99	82.1	246.68	211.91	85.9

TABLE 3—contin

(In $ Millions)

SECTOR (denoted thus: I, II, III) HEAD (denoted thus: 1, 2, 3, etc.) SCHEME (denoted thus: (i), (ii), etc.)	Original Plan Provision 1961 1964	1961			1962			1963			1961—1963		
		Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%
3.—*Transport and Communications*													
(i) East Wharf Development*	12.70	6.70	5.74	85.7	6.00	4.24	70.7	—	1.62	—	12.70	11.60	91.
(ii) Improvement of Singapore River ..	15.70	2.00	0.10	5.0	3.70	0.13	3.5	5.00	—	—	10.70	0.23	3.
(iii) Marine Services ..	0.10	0.09	neg.	—	0.01	0.07	700.0	—	0.02	—	0.10	0.09	90.
(iv) Meteorological Services ..	0.15	0.03	0.01	33.3	0.08	—	—	0.03	—	—	0.14	0.01	7.
(v) Civil Aviation ..	10.90	4.47	1.82	40.7	4.08	1.72	42.2	1.71	3.94	230.4	10.26	7.48	64.
(vi) Telecommunications ..	12.88	3.60	0.40	11.1	3.00	0.32	1.1	2.77	1.06	38.3	9.37	1.78	14.
(vii) Roads	(*b*) 50.41	7.25	3.70	51.0	15.64	6.20	39.6	13.68	8.98	65.6	36.57	18.88	49.
(viii) Drainage	(*b*) 8.01	2.46	0.48	19.5	2.48	0.93	37.5	1.64	1.10	67.1	6.58	2.51	38.
(ix) Bridges	(*b*) 10.61	2.74	0.34	12.3	2.88	0.69	24.0	2.95	1.26	42.0	8.57	2.29	26.
(x) Posts	0.87	0.24	0.01	4.9	0.17	0.19	111.8	0.29	0.20	69.0	0.70	0.40	57.
(xi) Telephone Board ..	17.45	4.89	4.44	90.8	4.78	4.87	101.8	4.44	4.54	102.3	14.11	13.85	98.
(xii) Multi-Storey Car Park and Car Parking (*c*) ..	0.45	0.10	0.08	80.0	0.10	0.26	260.0	0.10	1.21	1,210.0	0.30	1.55	496.7
Sub-Total: 3. Transport and Communications ..	140.23	34.57	17.12	49.5	42.92	19.62	45.6	32.61	23.93	73.4	110.10	60.67	55.1
Total: I. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	510.16	118.84	85.78	72.2	122.69	88.73	72.3	140.41	111.52	79.4	381.94	286.03	74.9

* 1st July to 30th June figures.

(In $ Millions)

SECTOR (denoted thus: I, II, III) HEAD (denoted thus: 1, 2, 3, etc.) SCHEME (denoted thus: (i), (ii), etc.)	Original Plan Provision 1961-1964	1961			1962			1963			1961—1963		
		Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%
II.—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
1. **Health**	(*b*) 32.74	6.18	0.74	12.0	7.87	2.44	31.0	6.94	2.87	41.4	20.99	6.05	28.8
2. **Education**	94.48	22.04	6.91	31.4	25.77	12.48	49.2	25.35	13.20	52.1	73.16	32.59	44.5
3. **Social Welfare** ..	1.77	0.26	0.01	3.8	0.51	0.02	3.3	0.60	0.15	25.0	1.37	0.18	13.1
4. **Housing**	153.60	34.60	34.20	98.8	40.70	41.30	122.2	33.80	42.80	126.6	109.10	118.30	108.4
5. **Sewerage**	47.36	15.72	5.45	34.65	12.31	5.42	44.0	9.83	6.49	66.0	37.86	17.36	45.9
6. **Community Services** ..	(*b*) 7.37	0.81	0.15	18.7	2.06	0.06	2.9	2.35	0.02	0.9	5.22	0.23	4.4
7. **Culture**	10.80	4.48	0.99	21.9	4.62	1.54	95.6	1.60	5.72	357.5	10.70	8.25	77.1
8. **Trade Union House (*a*)** ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.34	—	—	0.81	—	—	1.15	—
Total: II.—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT..	348.12	84.09	48.45	57.6	93.84	63.60	67.8	80.47	72.06	89.5	258.40	184.11	71.3

TABLE 3—*continued*

(In $ Millions)

SECTOR (denoted thus: I, II, III) HEAD (denoted thus: 1, 2, 3, etc.) SCHEME (denoted thus: (i), (ii), etc.)	Original Plan Provision 1961–1964	1961			1962			1963			1961—1963		
		Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%	Plan Provision	Actual Expenditure	%
III.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION													
1. Police	7.50	0.65	—	—	3.01	0.40	13.3	2.28	1.18	51.8	5.94	1.58	26.6
2. Prisons	2.17	2.12	1.25	59.0	0.05	0.52	104.0	—	0.44	—	2.17	2.21	101.8
3. Judicial (*d*)	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	neg.	—	0.03	—	—
4. Customs	0.77	0.36	neg.	—	0.41	0.20	48.8	—	0.22	—	0.77	0.42	54.5
5. Vehicles Department (*e*) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. General Improvement to Government Buildings and Quarters ..	2.13	0.63	0.42	66.2	0.50	0.74	148.0	0.50	1.12	224.0	1.63	2.28	139.9
7. Defence	0.14	0.14	0.07	48.5	—	0.08	—	—	3.24	—	0.14	3.39	2,421.4
8. Statistics (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	—	—	0.30	—
Total: III. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ..	12.74	3.93	1.74	44.3	3.97	1.94	48.9	2.78	6.50	233.8	10.68	10.18	95.3
GRAND TOTAL ..	871.02	206.86	135.97	65.7	220.50	154.27	69.9	223.66	190.08	85.0	651.02	480.32	73.8

Notes:

(*a*) Not originally in the Plan.

(*b*) The original Plan Provision of $26.10 million for this item as shown in Tables 3.1 and 7.3 of the *State of Singapore: Development Plan, 1961–1964* has been reduced to $1.77 million, as a result of redistributing $24.33 million as follows:—

Item I. 3 (vii): Roads, additional $18.98 million for rural roads, and $1.84 million for street lighting out of $2.88 million for "Electricity and Water".

Item I. 3 (viii): Drainage, additional $1.47 million for rural drainage.

Item I. 3 (ix): Bridges, additional $0.18 million for rural bridges.

Item II. 1: Health, additional $0.57 million for rural markets.

Item II. 6: Community Services, additional $1.29 million for rural community amenities.

(*c*) Now includes figures previously shown under III.5: Vehicles Department.

(*d*) Deleted in the 1964 Development Estimates.

(*e*) Now included in I. 3 (xii): Multi-Storey Car Park and Car Parking.

(*f*) Based on figures shown in P.U.B. Annual Estimates.

TABLE 4

SOME DETAILS OF PIONEER FIRMS

Industry Group	Pioneer Firms	Estimated Authorised Capital	Estimated Subscribed Capital	Estimated direct Employment		Estimated Annual Output
				Initial Production	At Full Production	
	(Number)	($ Million)	($ Million)	(Persons)	(Persons)	($ Million)
1. Building	9	29.6	16.0	672	730	37.3
2. Chemical	27	156.9	74.6	1,766	2,674	261.5
3. Electrical	8	18.5	8.8	297	525	3.3
4. Food	15	115.0	30.8	1,037	1,558	108.6
5. Leather and Leather Manufactures	1	1.0	0.6	90	265	n.a.
6. Mechanical and Metal Working	22	183.5	52.8	1,489	2,889	54.3
7. Rubber Products	3	23.0	10.8	457	597	19.7
8. Textiles	23	56.7	22.9	2,250	7,895	66.8
9. Wood and Paper Products	5	66.5	8.1	793	867	8.0
Total, All Industry Groups ..	113	650.7	225.4	8,851	18,000	559.5

Source: Economic Development Board.

TABLE 5

PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Physical units or values and index numbers)

(Values are in Malayan Dollars)

(Figures are end-year figures, unless otherwise indicated)

	1960	1961	1962	1963
POPULATION				
Population (thousands)	1,665 (100.0)	1,713 (102.9)	1,755 (105.4)	1,799 (108.0)
NATIONAL INCOME *(a)*				
Gross domestic consumption and capital formation ($ million) ..	2,020 (100.0)	2,307 (114.2)	2,437 (120.6)	2,630 (130.2)
Gross domestic consumption and capital formation per capita ($ million) ..	1,236 (100.0)	1,368 (110.7)	1,407 (113.8)	1,498 (121.2)
Gross domestic capital formation ($ million)	139 (100.0)	226 (162.6)	248 (178.4)	276 (198.6)
FINANCE				
Gross Malayan currency notes in circulation ($ million) ..	1,133 (100.0)	1,132 (99.9)	1,189 (104.9)	1,232 (108.7)
Post Office Savings Bank, Singapore ($ million) ..	44 (100.0)	43 (97.7)	43 (97.7)	43 (97.7)
Amount due to Central Provident Fund members ($ million) ..	149 (100.0)	181 (121.5)	216 (145.0)	*(b)*254 (170.5)
Banking, Singapore:—				
(a) Loans and advances ($ million) ..	774 (100.0)	867 (112.0)	959 (123.9)	1,045 (135.0)
(b) Deposits of customers other than banks ($ million) ..	849 (100.0)	893 (105.2)	1,020 (120.1)	1,092 (128.6)
(c) Volume of operations of commercial banks ($ million) ..	2,588 (100.0)	2,632 (101.7)	3,359 (129.8)	3,595 (138.9)
Government revenue ($ thousand) ..	311,264 (100.0)	397,432 (127.7)	418,850 (134.6)	*(c)*473,305 (152.1)
Government expenditure ($ thousand) *(d)*..	243,376 (100.0)	384,721 (158.1)	351,778 (144.5)	571,717 (234.9)
Government development expenditure ($ thousand) ..	55,650 (100.0)	135,970 (244.3)	154,270 (277.2)	185,120 (332.7)

(a) National Income Estimates prepared on the basis of Gross Domestic Consumption plus Capital Formation.

(b) Provisional only.

(c) Provisional only. Including 60% national revenue.

(d) Including Contribution to Development Fund. 1963 figure is provisional only.

TABLE 5—*continued*

----	1960	1961	1962	1963
FINANCE—*continued*				
Revenue collected by Customs and Excise Department ($ thousand) ..	113.186 (100.0)	115,760 (102.3)	122,696 (108.4)	126.529 (111.8)
Revenue collected by Inland Revenue Department ($ thousand) ..	133.196 (100.0)	137,475 (103.2)	151 624 (113.8)	159.065 (119.4)
PRICES				
Consumer price index (April/May, 1960=100) ..	100.9	100.8	101.7	105.3
EXTERNAL TRADE				
Total external trade ($ million) ..	7,555 (100.0)	7,272 (96.3)	7,453 (98.6)	7,754* (102.6)
Imports c.i.f. ($ million)	4,078 (100.0)	3,963 (97.2)	4,036 (99.0)	4,279* (104.9)
Exports f.o.b. ($ million)	3,477 (100.0)	3,309 (95.2)	3,417 (98.3)	3,475* (99.9)
PUBLIC UTILITIES				
Electricity production (million kwt. hours)	659 (100.0)	720 (109.3)	776 (117.8)	823 (124.9)
Gas production (million cubic ft.) ..	616 (100.0)	682 (110.7)	825 (133.9)	957 (155[illegible]
Water consumption (million gallons) ..	23.136 (100.0)	22.368 (96.7)	23,412 (101.2)	20,605 (89.1)
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION				
Pioneer companies (number)	4 (100.0)	8 (200.0)	11 (275.0)	90 (2,250.0)
Pioneer firms—estimated authorised capital ($ million)	37 (100.0)	27 (73.0)	83 (224.3)	504 (1,362.2)
Pioneer firms—estimated subscribed capital ($ million)	20 (100.0)	14 (70.0)	24 (120.0)	172 (860.0)
Ribbed smoked sheets (tons)	43,485 (100.0)	40,875 (94.0)	23.491 (54.0)	21.366 (49.1)
Remilled rubber (tons)	83,144 (100.0)	110,951 (133.4)	130,561 (157.0)	117,942 (141.9)
Rubber footwear (thousand pairs) ..	1,789 (100.0)	2,178 (121.7)	1,875 (104.8)	2,538 (141.9)
Rubber compounds (lbs.)	645,139 (100.0)	453,533 (70.3)	202.158 (31.3)	477,258 (74.0)
Lumber Sawn (tons of 50 cu. ft.) ..	177,509 (100.0)	188,452 (106.2)	187,698 (105.7)	215,867 (121.6)
Soap (tons)	10,690 (100.0)	9,810 (91.8)	8,771 (82.0)	7,706 (72.1)
Coconut oil (tons)	24,539 (100.0)	28,810 (117.4)	23,785 (96.9)	22,033 (89.8)

* Provisional only.

TABLE 5—*continued*

——	1960	1961	1962	1963
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—*continued*				
Biscuits (tons)	8,887	8,090	8,056	7,722
	(100.0)	(91.0)	(90.6)	(86.9)
Soft drinks (million oz.)	1,184	1,422	1,416	1,706
	(100.0)	(120.1)	(119.6)	(144.1)
Cigarettes (thousand lb.)	3,365	4,169	4,574	5,274
	(100.0)	(123.9)	(135.9)	(156.7)
Cheroots and beedies (thousand lb.)	197	180	163	170
	(100.0)	(91.4)	(82.7)	(86.3)
Sago flour and pearl (tons)	21,408	23,170	23,605	25,254
	(100.0)	(108.2)	(105.6)	(118.0)
Soya bean sauce (thousand gallons)	2,325	2,310	2,457	2,647
	(100.0)	(99.4)	(105.7)	(113.8)
Bricks (thousand pieces)	44,074	46,559	71,326	72,210
	(100.0)	(105.6)	(161.8)	(163.8)
Broken granite (cubic yards)	495,709	594,687	648,335	865,285
	(100.0)	(120.0)	(130.8)	(174.6)
PRIMARY PRODUCTION AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY				
Fish landed and auctioned (tons)	10,687	9,650	8,898	9.339
	(100.0)	(90.3)	(83.3)	(87.4)
Egg production (number)*				
Chicks production (number)†				
TRANSPORT				
Cargo discharged and loaded (thousand tons)	14,889	18,258	21,067	21,583
	(100.0)	(122.6)	(141.5)	(145.0)
Air-freight, discharged and loaded (thousand lb.)	11,265	12,670	12,688	11,693
	(100.0)	(112.5)	(112.6)	(103.8)
Arrivals by sea (persons)	49,736	50,905	47,191	38,243
	(100.0)	(102.4)	(94.9)	(76.9)
Departures by sea (persons)	68,561	69,420	64,302	52,260
	(100.0)	(101.3)	(93.8)	(76.2)
Transit Passengers by sea (persons)	9,016	7,896	7,613	8,609
	(100.0)	(87.6)	(84.4)	(95.5)
Arrivals by air (persons)	93,219	109,851	121,924	129,529
	(100.0)	(117.8)	(130.8)	(139.0)
Departures by air (persons)	91,310	109,305	123,325	131,848
	(100.0)	(119.7)	(135.0)	(144.4)
Transit Passengers by air (persons)	38,033	44,174	39,209	27,212
	(100.0)	(116.1)	(103.1)	(71.5)
Transit passengers by air and sea (persons)	47,049	52,070	46,822	35,821
	(100.0)	(110.7)	(99.5)	(76.1)

* Estimated average: 200,000,000 per year during 1960–1963.
† Estimated average: 20,000,000 per year during 1960–1963.

TABLE 5—*continued*

——	1960	1961	1962	1963
TRANSPORT—*continued*				
Private motor cars (number)	63,344 (100.0)	70,108 (110.7)	77,379 (122.2)	85,668 (135.2)
Public motor cars (number)	3,422 (100.0)	3,493 (102.1)	3,496 (102.2)	3,634 (106.2)
Motor buses (number)	1,289 (100.0)	1,325 (102.8)	1,396 (108.3)	1,492 (115.7)
Goods vehicles (number)	13,612 (100.0)	14,613 (107.4)	15,803 (116.1)	17,067 (125.4)
Motor cycles and scooters (number) ..	18,931 (100.0)	28,205 (149.0)	35,336 (186.7)	44,926 (237.3)
Bicycles (number)	267,646 (100.0)	279,806 (104.5)	291,066 (108.8)	303,250 (113.3)
Trishaws (number)	3,631 (100.0)	3,631 (100.0)	3,631 (100.0)	3,423 (94.3)
Total vehicles on register (number) ..	372,106 (100.0)	401,416 (107.9)	428,342 (115.1)	459,677 (123.5)
Existing roads—City Area (miles) ..	220 (100.0)	243 (105.7)	246 (107.0)	249 (108.3)
Existing roads—Rural Area (miles) ..	150 (100.0)	151 (100.7)	153 (102.0)	162 (108.0)
COMMUNICATIONS				
Telephones (number)	59,696 (100.0)	63,365 (106.1)	67,903 (113.7)	73,879 (123.8)
Post Offices (number) (*a*)	34 (100.0)	34 (100.0)	34 (100.0)	37 (108.8)
Postal Agencies (number)	26 (100.0)	27 (103.8)	28 (107.7)	28 (107.7)
Postal mail handled (million items) ..	123.4 (100.0)	134.5 (109.0)	136.0 (110.2)	144.0 (116.7)
HOUSING				
Buildings erected by the Housing and Development Board (dwelling units) ..	1,682 (100.0)	7,320 (435.2)	12,230 (727.1)	10,085 (599.6)
HEALTH				
Government Hospitals (number) ..	9 (100.0)	11 (122.2)	11 (122.2)	11 (122.2)
Government Hospital beds (number) ..	6,537 (100.0)	6,703 (102.5)	6,723 (102.8)	6,827 (104.4)
Outpatient Dispensaries (number) ..	25 (100.0)	27 (108.0)	29 (116.0)	32 (128.0)
Main Maternal and Child Health Clinics (number) ..	27 (100.0)	27 (100.0)	28 (103.7)	32 (125.9)

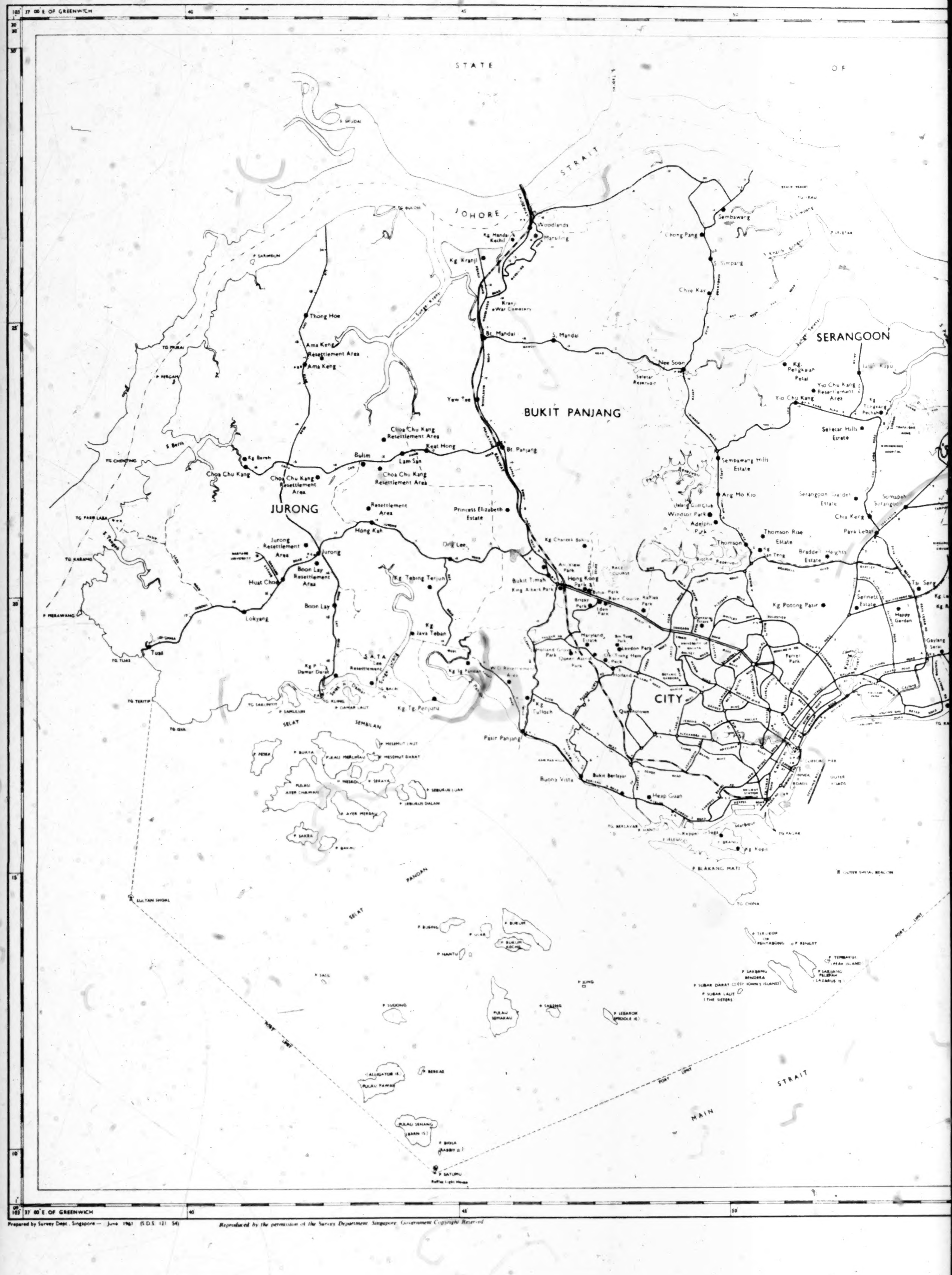
(*a*) Including G.P.O. but excluding Airport Sorting Office.

TABLE 5—*continued*

——	1960	1961	1962	1963
HEALTH—*continued*				
Visiting Centres (number)	20 (100.0)	22 (110.0)	24 (120.0)	24 (120.0)
Midwives' Centres (number)	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)
Dental Clinics (number)	24 (100.0)	30 (125.0)	34 (141.7)	45 (187.5)
Doctors (number)	692 (100.0)	707 (102.2)	761 (110.0)	852 (123.1)
EDUCATION				
Primary enrolment (pupils)	284,632 (100.0)	302,070 (106.1)	318,643 (111.9)	335,656 (117.9)
Secondary enrolment (pupils) (*a*) ..	59,314 (100.0)	67,857 (114.4)	72,308 (121.9)	84,425 (142.3)
Primary schools (number) (*b*)	475 (100.0)	470 (98.9)	466 (98.1)	473 (99.6)
Secondary schools (number) (*c*) ..	94 (100.0)	92 (97.9)	91 (96.8)	95 (101.0)
Teachers' Training College: Trainee-Teacher enrolment (number) ..	4,335 (100.0)	3,321 (76.6)	3,791 (87.5)	4,995 (115.2)
University of Singapore enrolment (number)	1,641 (100.0)	1,763 (107.4)	2,149 (131.0)	2,456 (149.7)
Nanyang University enrolment (number) (*d*)	1,861 (100.0)	1,960 (105.3)	2,110 (113.4)	2,324 (124.9)
Ngee Ann College enrolment (number) ..	—	—	—	(*e*) 447 (*f*) 386
Singapore Polytechnic enrolment (number)	2,271 (100.0)	2,706 (119.2)	2,825 (124.4)	(*g*) 2,241 (98.7)
SOCIAL WELFARE				
Children's creches (number)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	7 (116.7)	9 (150.0)
Public Assistance ($ thousand) ..	7,398 (100.0)	7,217 (97.6)	8,890 (120.1)	9,724 (131.4)
Public Assistance (number of cases) ..	268,647 (100.0)	265,290 (98.8)	279,416 (104.0)	304,414 (113.3)
Tuberculosis treatment allowance ($ thousand) ..	2,050 (100.0)	1,896 (92.5)	2,142 (104.5)	1,886 (92.0)
Tuberculosis treatment allowance (number of cases) ..	26,237 (100.0)	24,021 (91.6)	26,663 (101.6)	23,546 (89.7)
Total grants paid to the Royal Chest Clinic ($ thousand) ..	390,750 (100.0)	335,665 (85.9)	354,375 (90.7)	367,790 (94.1)

(*a*) Including Technical and Vocational School pupils but excluding Kindergartens.
(*b*) Including Primary Department of Full Schools.
(*c*) Including Secondary Department of Full Schools, Technical and Vocational Schools.
(*d*) Excluding Pre-University Course Students.
(*e*) 1st Semester.
(*f*) 2nd Semester.
(*g*) As from 1963/64 Session all craft courses have been transferred to Singapore Vocational Institute. Hence the decline.

——	1960	1961	1962	1963
COMMUNITY SERVICES				
Community centres (number)	40 (100.0)	54 (135.0)	56 (140.0)	177 (442.5)
Standpipes (number)	2,224 (100.0)	2,300 (103.4)	2,400 (107.1)	2,488 (111.9)
CULTURE				
Sound Licences (i.e. for Radios only) (number) ..	95,201 (100.0)	98,439 (103.4)	105,014 (110.3)	106,391 (111.8)
Television Set Licences (number) ..	—	—	—	30,838
National Library membership:				
Children (number)	34,056 (100.0)	41,772 (122.7)	53,266 (156.4)	59,081 (173.5)
Adults (number)	10,686 (100.0)	14,276 (133.6)	17,374 (162.6)	18,065 (169.1)



103° 37' 00" E. OF GREENWICH
STATE
OF
JOHORE
STRAIT
BUKIT PANJANG
SERANGOON
JURONG
CITY
Woodlands
Marsiling
Kg. Mandai Kechil
Kg. Kranji
Kranji War Cemetery
Bt. Mandai
S. Mandai
Nee Soon
Seletar Reservoir
Sembawang
Chong Pang
S. Simpang
Chye Kay
Kg. Pengkalan Petai
Yio Chu Kang
Yio Chu Kang Resettlement Area
Seletar Hills Estate
Sembawang Hills Estate
Ang Mo Kio
Serangoon Garden Estate
Somapah Serangoon
Chia Keng
Paya Lebar
Thomson Rise Estate
Thomson
Braddell Heights Estate
Kg. Potong Pasir
Sennett Estate
Happy Garden
Tai Seng
Geylang Serai
Farrer Park
Windsor Park
Adelphi Park
Race Course
Bukit Timah
Hong Kong Park
King Albert Park
Raffles Park
Eden Park
Leedon Park
Holland Grove Park
Queen Astrid Park
Queenstown
Bukit Berlayar
Buona Vista
Pasir Panjang
Kg. Tulloch
Hoap Guan
Keppel Harbour
P. Blakang Mati
Tg. Pagar
Outer Roads
Inner Roads
Outer Shoal Beacon
Yew Tee
Bt. Panjang
Malayan Railway
Princess Elizabeth Estate
Chantek Bahru
Ong Lee
Hong Kah
Resettlement Area
Keat Hong
Lam San
Bulim
Choa Chu Kang Resettlement Area
Choa Chu Kang
Kg. Bereh
Thong Hoe
Ama Keng
Ama Keng Resettlement Area
Jurong Resettlement Area
Boon Lay Resettlement Area
Boon Lay
Hust Choo
Lokyang
Tuas
Kg. Tebing Terjun
Kg. Java Teban
S.A.T.A. Lee Resettlement Area
Kg. P. Damar Darat
Kg. Tg. Penjuru
Kg. Tg. Pandan
S. Berih
S. Tengeh
Tg. Pasir Laba
Tg. Karang
Tg. Tuas
Tg. Teritip
Tg. Gul
Tg. Chenting
Tg. Buloh
P. Sarimbun
P. Merawang
SELAT SEMBILAN
SELAT PANDAN
P. Pesek
P. Buaya
Pulau Merlimau
Pulau Ayer Chawan
P. Meskol
P. Seraya
P. Ayer Merbau
P. Sakra
P. Bakau
P. Mesemut Laut
P. Mesemut Darat
P. Seburus Luar
P. Seburus Dalam
Sultan Shoal
P. Busing
P. Ular
P. Bukom
P. Bukom Kechil
P. Hantu
P. Salu
P. Sudong
Pulau Semakau
P. Sakijang
P. Jong
P. Lebarok (Middle I.)
Alligator I.
Pulau Pawai
P. Berkas
Pulau Senang (Barn I.)
P. Biola (Rabbit I.)
P. Satumu
Raffles Light House
P. Terumbu
P. Sakijang Bendera
P. Subar Darat (St. John's Island)
P. Subar Laut (The Sisters)
P. Sakijang Pelepah (Lazarus I.)
P. Tembakul (Peak Island)
P. Renget
Port Limit
MAIN STRAIT
To China

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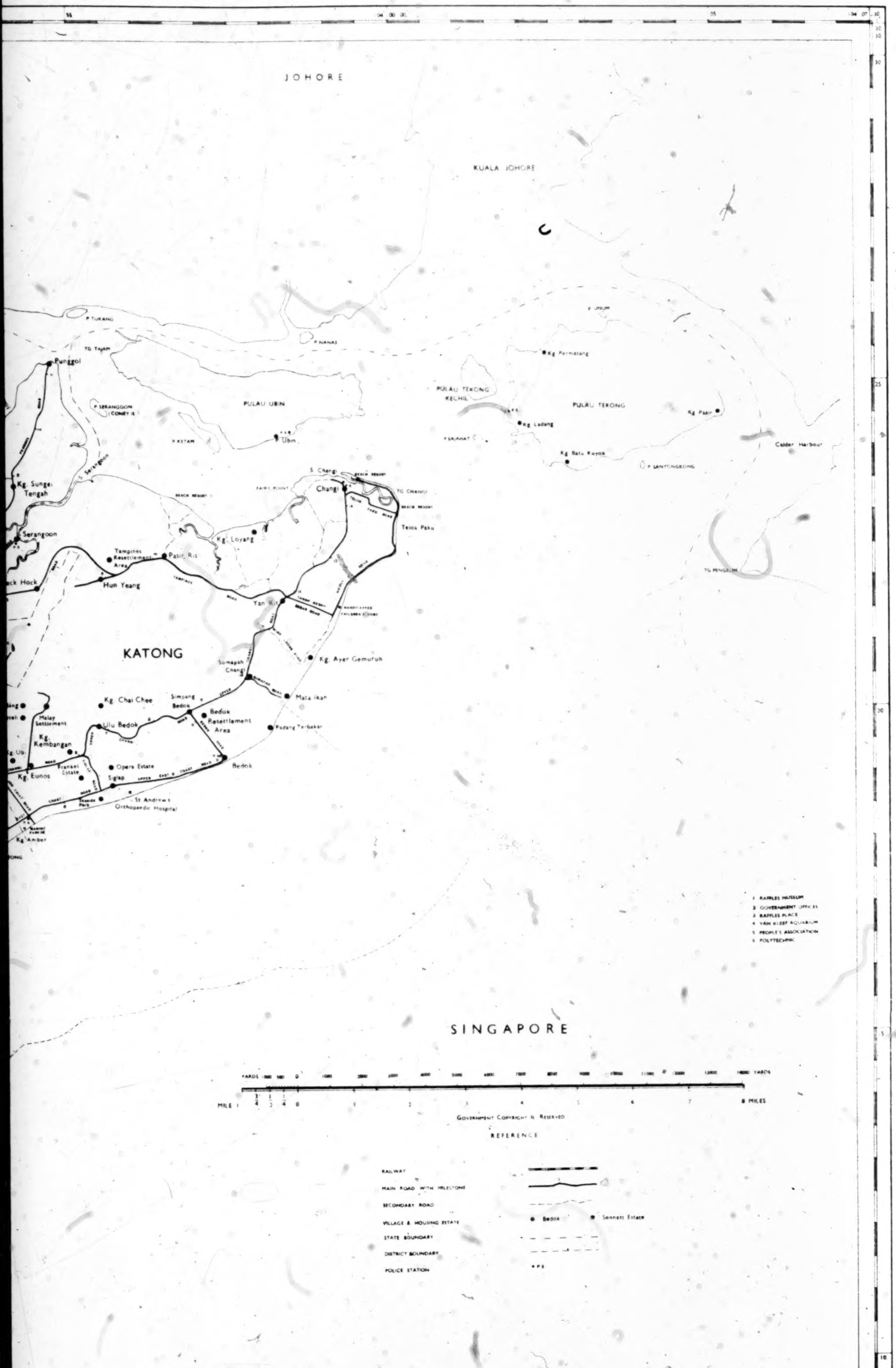

JOHORE
KUALA JOHORE
P. TURANG
TG TAJAM
P. NANAS
P. UJUM
Punggol
P. SERANGGON (CONEY I.)
PULAU UBIN
P. KETAM
Ubin
PULAU TEKONG KECHIL
PULAU TEKONG
Kg. Permatang
Kg. Ladang
Kg. Pasir
Kg. Batu Koyok
P. SAJAHAT
P. SANTONGBONG
Calder Harbour
TG PENGELIH
Kg. Sungei Tengah
Serangoon
S. Serangoon
S. Changi
Changi
TG CHANGI
BEACH RESORT
FAIRY POINT
Telok Paku
Kg. Loyang
Tampines Resettlement Area
Pasir Ris
Hun Yeang
Yan Kit
HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S HOME
KATONG
Somapah Changi
Kg. Ayer Gemuruh
Kg. Chai Chee
Simpang Bedok
Bedok Resettlement Area
Mata Ikan
Padang Terbakar
Ulu Bedok
Malay Settlement
Kg. Kembangan
Kg. Ubi
Kg. Eunos
Frankel Estate
Opera Estate
Siglap
Bedok
St Andrew's Orthopaedic Hospital
Kg. Amber
Ban Hock
SINGAPORE
1 RAFFLES MUSEUM
2 GOVERNMENT OFFICES
3 RAFFLES PLACE
4 VAN KLEEF AQUARIUM
5 PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION
6 POLYTECHNIC
YARDS 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 YARDS
MILE 1 3/4 1/2 1/4 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 MILES
GOVERNMENT COPYRIGHT IS RESERVED
REFERENCE
RAILWAY
MAIN ROAD WITH MILESTONE
SECONDARY ROAD
VILLAGE & HOUSING ESTATE
Bedok
Sennett Estate
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
POLICE STATION
P.S.
104 00 00
104 07 30
55
05
30
25
20
10

Survey Dept. Federation of Malaya No. 182-1961